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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE recent disturbances in Warsaw may be explained in various ways—the one thing certain about them being that they were not caused merely by a wish on the part of the Polish population to celebrate the battle of Grochow. This action was fought thirty years ago. It is said to have been a drawn contest; but, at all events, it preceded, very nearly, the occupation of the Polish capital, and, above all, it is an event the anniversary of which the Poles (at least, those in Poland) have not been in the habit of keeping. Why, then, did the inhabitants of Warsaw suddenly resolve, this year, that the day on which the battle of Grochow was fought must be solemnly commemorated? Chiefly, as we believe, because the date of the said battle corresponded very closely with that fixed for the emancipation of the serfs in Russia—a measure which can neither be promulgated, nor much longer postponed, without causing considerable excitement among the peasantry. The Russian Government, with many of the most influential nobles in the empire opposed secretly or openly to its great emancipative scheme, and with the serfs longing for their liberty and expecting it on a given day, found itself, it will be admitted, in a most difficult position; and that it was really embarrassing is shown by the fact that, when the Governor-General of St. Petersburg, in the name of the Emperor, announced the postponement of the great reform, he at the same time half apologised for putting it off. The Poles at Warsaw doubtless knew that this embarrassment existed at St. Petersburg, and resolved to profit by it. They were aware that it would in all probability attain its maximum at the end of February, and accordingly the 25th, the anniversary of one of their great battles against the Russians, suited them admirably for a demonstration in favour of Polish nationality, or at least of Polish liberty. No one, however, knows very much about the real object of the processions and religious services at

Warsaw—whether, for instance, the Poles aim at regaining their independence, or whether they would be satisfied with obtaining a Constitution while remaining subjects of the Russian Crown. In the petition addressed to Alexander II. it is, of course, not proposed that the Russian empire should be dismembered. All that is asked for is the restoration of certain liberties, so that Polish nationality may have an opportunity of developing itself, and Poland find herself once more on a level with the most civilised countries in Europe. But the Polish patriots cannot mean that, after receiving back the Constitution of which Poland was deprived after the insurrection of 1830 by the Emperor Nicholas, the country would be contended to continue a province of Russia. "We must unite the courage of the lion with the cunning of the fox" was the motto adopted by the greatest of Polish poets, and placed by him at the head of one of his most important works; and we fancy that if Poland succeeds in obtaining any privileges of self-government from the Russian Emperor she will at once make use of them to organise a fresh movement in favour of her national independence. This is what she is undoubtedly bound to do if she wishes to remain true to herself, and to those patriots and martyrs who have died fighting her battles, whether on the battle-field or in exile. The Poles must take what they can get, regarding the Constitution which will probably be granted to them before long only as an instalment on account of the large debt owing to them, and of which they are not yet prepared to demand the payment in full. But, on the other hand, it may be said that Metternich's advice to the Emperor of Austria under similar circumstances—"Grant nothing; it only encourages them"—will undoubtedly be urged upon Alexander II. by many of his principal advisers; and what will be done if the Czar is convinced that to give Poland a Constitution would be to invite the Poles, sooner or later, to rise in rebellion, with the view

of obtaining a complete separation from Russia? Still a far surer way of provoking an insurrection in Poland, and that immediately, would be to pay no attention whatever to the Polish petition, or absolutely to refuse its prayer. The Polish exiles celebrate three anniversaries, and in Poland itself many also keep them, but with fasting and prayer. The first of the number is the anniversary of the Polish insurrection (29th of November, 1830); the second, that of the battle of Grochow (25th of September, 1831), which this year was made the occasion of the demonstration of which every one has heard; the third, that of the battle of Waver, which was fought on Good Friday and Easter Eve, 1831. "Celebrate your anniversaries," say Mickiewicz, the great Polish poet, in his "Book of the Polish Pilgrims," "the Feast of the Insurrection, the Feast of Grochow, and the Feast of Waver, according to the customs of your fathers—going to church in the morning, and fasting all day." If the Polish petition is not answered, and answered satisfactorily before Good Friday, the anniversary of the battle of Waver may be celebrated this year in a style fully contemplated, no doubt, though not directly prescribed by Mickiewicz.

It is most probable, however, that the Emperor will at once give the Poles either a Constitution or the promise of one, which, coming from Alexander II., could not be regarded as valueless, especially as the Emperors of Russia have never been great promisers of Constitutions at any time. Then what will the Russians say to Poland being placed, as it were, above them? It is very certain that the nobles of Russia, after liberating their serfs, will desire to be liberated themselves; still more will they be inclined to demand representative privileges if they find that a certain measure of self-government has been granted to Poland without being extended to the rest of the empire.

Constitutionalism appears to be spreading just now all over



THE FUNERAL OF CAPTAIN BOYD.—THE CORTEGE PASSING COLLEGE-GREEN.—(FROM A SKETCH BY W. BRUNTON.)

The following was distributed in Warsaw after the funeral:—
In all parts of old Poland mourning shall be worn for an indefinite period. Let us support with courage our misfortunes, which are a century old, and our wounds, which are still bleeding. Let us avoid all vain provocations; let us, by indisoluble concord, prove that we are the nation of saviours. The crown of thorns has been for nearly a century our emblem; and the crown was yesterday placed on the coffin of our brethren! Each of you

know that it was meant to signify "Patience in sorrow and sacrifice—deliverance and pardon!" We invite every Pole, whatever may be his religion, to spread this document in the most distant provinces.

In Bullier's *Lithographic Sheet* we read:—

The Russian officer who received orders to fire on the offending people walked out of the ranks, and in presence of the troops drawn up in line of battle he declared that he did not consider such a command consistent with his duty. He added that his duty was to preserve order, but not to murder women and children. He then indignantly tore off his epaulet and broke his sword. The people cheered him, and, seeing the police come to arrest him, they enabled him to escape.

The National Committee, instituted to maintain order in the city, waited on the 10th upon Prince Gortschakoff with its president (Major-General Paulucci), and asked to be shown the papers concerning the persons arrested, and for copies of the different orders given to the troops and to the authorities. Prince Gortschakoff acceded to these requests, observing at the time that the concession he made was a very great one.

It is said that the Prince Governor, in his report to St. Petersburg, admitted that the actual movement extends to all the provinces and to all classes of the population in Poland, and that it would not outstep pacific limits.

AFFAIRS OF ITALY.

THE ITALIAN KINGDOM.

The citadel of Messina surrendered to the Sardinian troops on Wednesday.

The Chamber of Deputies at Turin having elected as their chairman Signor Rattazzi, he entered on his duties on Monday, and in his speech on the occasion applauded the speeches of Prince Napoleon and M. von Vincke. Count Cavour presented the law proclaiming the kingdom of Italy; and, all preliminaries having been settled, the Italian Parliament will now proceed to the arduous duty of framing laws for the government of the new kingdom.

The opposition of the Archbishop of Naples to the national feeling has again brought on him the fury of the people. Indignant at his refusal to take part in a Te Deum for the surrender of Gaeta, the people assembled in great numbers and attacked his palace. The Government have taken up the matter, and issued orders respecting the resistance of the Prelates.

THE PAPAL STATES.

In Rome the speech of Prince Napoleon created great enthusiasm among the National party, and a subscription is being organised throughout the people to present the Prince with a token of gratitude. But, we are told, the Duc de Grammont has been charged to announce to the Pope that the Emperor has disavowed the speech of Prince Napoleon in the Senate.

There was an encounter a few days since between the French 71st Regiment of the Line and 700 Papal Zouaves. A French Colonel was killed, and 43 men wounded. How the affair ended has not transpired.

Reports current among the people fix the date of the arrival of the Sardinians at Rome for the 18th inst.

According to the *Austrian Gazette*, Francis II. is determined to stay at Rome so long as the Pope remains there.

The sick and wounded brought from Gaeta have communicated typhus fever among the hospitals and in the city itself. Troops have been sent to Lecce.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The attacks upon England made in the course of the late debate by several old Senators—the refusal of the Legitimists, whom the Emperor, for want of better materials, was reduced to call to his Senate in 1852—are answered by the *Constitutionnel* in a very remarkable article, signed "Grandguillot." The accusation that France has shown herself subservient to England is summed up by the *Constitutionnel* as follows:—

The Emperor's Government has submitted to a leonine contract. In every circumstance he has shown himself humble towards the Cabinet of St. James. He gave way to England when he allowed Piedmont to invade the kingdom of Naples and the States of the Church. He gave way to England when he dared no longer openly pronounce in favour of the integrity of the temporal power. He gave way to England when he recalled the French fleet from the waters of Gaeta. He gave way to England when he adopted and made his own the famous principle of non-intervention. In short, it is English influence which always and everywhere weighs upon French diplomacy.

It is true, observes the *Constitutionnel*, the Senate protested energetically against the allegations so brought forward, and Prince Napoleon rose when the Ministers were interpellated on the subject, and exhorted them not to reply. It then calls attention to the attacks of a totally opposite nature made by the Austrian, Prussian, and Belgian journals:—

If they attempt, on the one hand, to wound the self-love of France, it must be admitted, on the other, that British pride has to endure still more galling remarks. "England," says these journals, "is not even the accomplice (she is the dupe) of the Imperial policy. Under its pressure she is gradually destroying her own work, and affording Napoleon III. his revenge for 1815. Only see! In 1851 what did the English troops go to do in the Crimea? Why, to cancel the result of the old campaign in Russia. The Alma has avenged the Berezina."

In 1850 there was, the same journal asserts, similar cleverness on the part of the Emperor of the French, and equal weakness on the part of England. Austria was then overthrown in the plains of Italy, and England looked quietly on, never seeming to suspect that in the defeat of her ancient ally she was herself losing all her influence on the Continent. In 1815 England restored to the Holy See, in spite of Austria, the three Legations; while, in 1860, she encouraged Piedmont in the task of taking them from the Pope. In 1815 England yielded with regret Genoa to the house of Savoy, and in 1861 she was anxious that all Italy should be given up to Victor Emmanuel. After enumerating other accusations of a similar description made in the foreign journals, the article concludes as follows:—

History, however, will one day condemn all these prejudices and animosities; history will re-establish the truth, and will proclaim that the Government of Napoleon III. was not guilty of either the weakness or the Machiavellism attributed to it. The second empire is a partizan of the English alliance. It has never concealed the fact, and has on more than one occasion explained its motives for adhering to that alliance. The fact of an alliance with England is not so recent as many suppose. It has, in reality, been the grand principle of all our foreign policy ever since 1789. The Emperor Napoleon I. felt this, and it is well known in what terms he deplored, at St. Helena, that the English nation, during the Republic and the Empire, had fallen under the influence of Pitt. "How much evil," cried he, "has that man inflicted on humanity!" That sentence embodies the whole question. The cordial understanding of France with England is, in fact, for humanity, for the great cause of civilisation, a capital question; and from our innermost heart we hope that there will be henceforth among our neighbours less of Pitt and more of Fox. One of the Emperor's Ministers successfully defined the Anglo-French alliance. It is better than an alliance between one Government and another, between one dynasty and another; it is an alliance between one nation and another. In fact, the united nations of France and England represent the new public law as opposed to the old. There exists between them a community of thought and aspirations. "Well! if that is the case," cry certain persons, "it does not prevent the English alliance from being anything but popular in France." Do these parties suppose that the Austrian alliance would meet with greater favour? There must, however, be no mistake as to the state of public opinion among us. Some few unpleasant reminiscences and traditional aversions are not sufficient to justify implacable resentments; besides, there is nothing permanent in this world, and this is not the first time that the animosities of the past have been vanishing under the interests of the future. In France, as in England, all really thinking men are in favour of the alliance. We will go further; whether the respective Governments of the two countries may wish it or no, the two nations are destined to advance side by side, because the force of circumstances compels them. The alliance, however close it may be, will undoubtedly never go so far as to completely confound their interests, but it will unite them together; and the animosity may be such that it will, in a transient misunderstanding between them, and possibly a prolonged struggle, be not.

PARLIAMENTARY DISCUSSION IN FRANCE.

AFTER much discussion the Address in the Senate has been carried by a majority of 120 against 3.

On Monday the Corps Legislatif commenced its discussion on the Emperor's Speech. The Count de Flaugny opened the debate by attacking the speech of Prince Napoleon and the Italian policy of the Government.

Baron David, who is said to be on good terms at the Tuileries, expressed his opinion that Italian unity was a mere dream, and to be deprecated, because united Italy would become an ally of England.

M. Koenigswater, the Jewish broker, on the contrary, advocated Italian unity, as thereby an alliance between Italy, France, and Russia might be formed to drive England out of the Mediterranean and secure the communication with India.

M. Kolb-Bernard opposed the principle of non-intervention and the policy towards Rome. He maintained that the policy of England had been victorious in Italy, while that of France had become the support of revolution, and was manifestly suicidal.

This called up M. Billault and M. Baroche, who protested against the assertion that the dignity of France had been lowered, and that disturbances might break out in the country. "Agitation," said M. Baroche, "only reigns where hostile parties mask themselves in order to attack the Emperor's policy." Thus ended the first day's proceedings.

M. de Segur criticised the Emperor's Italian policy, and maintained that the English policy had triumphed in Italy. He said:—"England wishes to surround us with great States, and to unify Italy and Germany. England is everywhere hostile to the policy of France."

M. Pichon asserted that general disquietude prevailed in all the countries of Europe, and said:—"The armaments are universal, as if preparing for an approaching rupture." He criticised the Emperor's Italian policy, which he said was imposed upon France by England; and he pointed out the dangers arising from France if she allowed three powerful empires to be created around her, by which, he said, she would be threatened. He advised the Emperor not to reckon on the Russian alliance, and to return to the execution of the treaty of Villafranca.

M. Baroche said:—"I am about to reply to a speech full of gall and bitterness. The Government of the Emperor has never been attacked so violently either in England or in Austria. He reproached M. Pichon for having said that the name of Napoleon III. had become the object of mistrust in Europe. He was astonished at the praise lavished by M. Pichon on Sovereigns who fought against France at Solferino, and was surprised at the same speaker's sympathies for certain Governments, and his insults against Governments which were the allies of France."

M. Baroche also refuted the accusation of duplicity and intrigue made against England, and justified the policy of the Emperor in Italy, and especially in Rome.

M. Keller criticised the course followed by France in Italy, and warmly defended the temporal power of the Pope. "It is not before Piedmont," said he, "that France has moved backwards. Behind Piedmont there is an astute Power of whom Sardinia is the tool. This Power is the revolution, supported by England, personified in the person of Orsini." M. Keller also recalled the manifestations of the army and of the great bodies of State, who, at the time of the attempt against the life of the Emperor, desired that the guilty parties should be reached who were preparing all those machinations under the shelter of the hospitality of England. "Such," he continued, "is the programme of the revolution promised by England, and which has found its realisation. It is this revolution which, holding bombs in one hand and daggers in the other, would establish at the doors of France a State of 25,000,000 of inhabitants, having Rome for its capital. In such a state of things, when weak what the Government intends to do, it gives no answer." M. Keller then maintained that a struggle was going on between the Catholic faith and the revolutionary faith, as in 1818. "France," he said, "was frankly revolutionary in 1793, frankly a conqueror under the First Empire, and, finally, frankly Conservative in 1818. But, as regards yourselves, are you Revolutionists—are you Conservatives? or will you remain spectators simply of the combat? Say what you are. You have renounced combating against revolution in the hope that it would content itself with the concession which you would impose upon the Catholics. You wished to obtain pardon from revolution, forgetting that it never forgives; and from the Church, which is resigned to everything, except, however, to approve the acts of those who despoil and deceive her. It is time to arrest yourselves on the fatal slope along which the enemies of France and of the dynasty are pushing you."

M. Billault then rose and said:—"The Government wished to await the discussion of the paragraphs of the Address, but the increasing violence of the attacks—(Outcries and interruptions.)"

M. Billault, after this interruption, complained of the violent attacks against the Government, and protested against the allegation that the Government drew back from Carlo, the assassin's dagger. He could not have believed it possible that such words should have been uttered, and desired that the Chamber should reassume tranquillity. He then explained that the Italian question comprehended other interests than those of the Papacy. He demonstrated that the influence of Austria had been destroyed in Italy, and continued:—"The Government of the Emperor, being itself founded on the popular will, could not repress the same in other countries. The great Powers have done nothing for the Pope. The Emperor has alone protected him. The Government wishes to reserve the other explanations until the discussion of the paragraphs of the Address."

The general debate on the Address then closed.

IRELAND.

SHOOTING AT THE EARL OF LUTHER.—On the 15th of September last the Earl of Luther was fired at from a house in the town of Monifi, in the county of Leitrim. The person who fired was at once pointed out by the neighbours and arrested by the police. The crime was supposed to be agrarian. It now turns out that the delinquent, James Murphy, was insane at the time. He was tried on Wednesday week, and acquitted on the ground of insanity.

THE SUGO MURDER.—There has been no conviction in the case of Phibbs at Sligo. The prisoner was charged with the murder of an old man named Callaghan, his aged wife, and maid servant, at Ballymote, on the 7th of January last. On the 8th the door was broken open, and the three persons were found lying dead, with their throats cut. Phibbs, a dissipated man, who had been their near neighbour, was suspected, pursued, and arrested. Portions of the murdered man's property were found in his possession, and also two bloody shirts. On her proofs were strong against him. The jury were locked up till twelve o'clock on Saturday night, when it was announced that eleven were for a conviction, but one held out against all argument. The Judge proposed a new trial on Monday, but it was found that the counsel in the case had gone to Castlebar. The prisoner was therefore ordered to be kept in confinement till the next Assizes.

JURY-PICKING.—Great excitement was produced among the Protestants in Anagh yesterday week on account of alleged jury-packing by the Crown in the trial of a number of persons for taking part in an illegal procession on the 12th of July. The Protestants complain that in a Protestant county, and out of a jury-list in which Protestants are to Roman Catholics as ten to one, the Crown managed to obtain a jury in which the Roman Catholics are to the Protestants as ten to two. The counsel for the defence stated that this was the result of a conspiracy to obtain an exclusively Roman Catholic jury. One of the Roman Catholic jurors indignantly denied the charge, and thought it very hard that it should be made. The Judge agreed that he had reason to complain, and said that it was a charge of conspiracy that should be tried. The Attorney-General insisted that it should be thoroughly investigated, and Mr. McMichael, the counsel for the prisoners, asserted, but without success, that when he heard that the first two jurors were sworn, he thought it was a conspiracy. In consequence of an objection of the Judge he subsequently tried to prove the charge, but his Lordship would not permit him to do so, and the charge of the proceedings.

CONVICTION OF AN ORANGE RIOTER.—We read in a letter from Dublin:—"Samuel Tate has been found guilty of manslaughter at the Armagh Assizes. It is the first time since the establishment of the Orange Society that a jury, exclusively Protestant, has convicted an Orangeman of homicide in a riotous case. It is believed that this conviction will have a salutary effect in removing from the minds of the Orangemen the notion that they have nothing to fear from a jury composed wholly or partly of Protestants. With a similar decision is removed from the minds of Roman Catholics in the south with regard to juries of their own creed in cases where religions or land is concerned, crimes arising from sectarian animosity or agrarian conspiracy will be of rare occurrence."

THE PROVINCES.

FOURTEEN MORE MINERS KILLED BY AN EXPLOSION.—Another terrible colliery explosion took place between seven and eight o'clock yesterday week in the "Four-foot Vein" pit of the Blangnewell Colliery, Aberdare. Twelve of the miners were brought out dead. A painful feeling was excited in the case of another man named Thomas Jones. The poor fellow was brought out alive, but greatly injured, and struggled hard with death for three or four hours. The "grim warrior," however, proved too strong for him, and he succumbed. Another man has since died, and several others are injured.

A MOTHER AND THREE CHILDREN BURNED TO DEATH.—An inquest was held last week at Blaenau, near Newport, Monmouthshire, respecting the death of a woman named Chipp, aged twenty-eight years, and her three children, respectively aged five years, three years, and two months. The husband was away from home, and early in the morning a lodger in the house got up to go to his work, the two eldest children rising with him. He lit the fire and had some tea before he left, all being then safe. Not long after, however, there was an alarm of fire, and a neighbour who hastened to the house discovered Mrs. Chipp in her nightdress. She uttered an exclamation of terror, and immediately rushed up stairs to endeavour to save her children, but so strong were the smoke and flames that, in all probability, she was suffocated almost directly. The staircase fell away, and to save any of the family was impossible, and before the fire was subdued both Chipp's and the lodging-house were completely gutted. The bodies of the woman and the children were discovered among the debris, mere cinders. A verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

THE TREATMENT OF A LUNATIC.—At Worcester, yesterday week, before Mr. Justice Blackburn, Samuel Vick, Joseph Lacey, and James Thomas, three attendants at the County Lunatic Asylum at Powick, were charged with inflicting grievous bodily harm upon Patrick McKenna, a patient in the asylum. The case for the prosecution was that McKenna, who was afflicted with melancholia, had been brought into the asylum after making an attempt to cut his throat. The next morning he refused to put on his neckcloth, though repeatedly told by Vick to do so. A struggle followed between him and Vick, in the course of which McKenna was thrown on the ground. Lacey and Thomas, hearing the noise, went into the gallery where Vick and McKenna and about twenty-three other patients were, and it was alleged that all three prisoners kicked the unfortunate man and otherwise ill-treated him. Dr. Snerlock, the medical superintendent of the asylum, stated that, being told by Vick that McKenna had had a bad fit, he went to the gallery and found that he had suffered great injuries. There was a large wound in his arm-pit, his breastbone was broken, and also two or three of his ribs. In his opinion those injuries could only have been inflicted by kicks. Mr. Powell addressed the jury for the prisoners Lacey and Thomas, and contended that there was no evidence against them, except that of two lunatics, which could not be relied on. The prisoner Vick also addressed the jury, and endeavoured to show that McKenna had inflicted the injuries upon himself in his struggle with the attendants. The jury acquitted Lacey and Thomas, but convicted Vick. Mr. Justice Blackburn sentenced him to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

ABDOTT ESCAPE.—John Carrall, who had been brought from the City Gaol with other prisoners, last week, to be examined at the Manchester Police Court, on a charge of stealing 17s. from a beerhouse, cleverly escaped from the custody of the gaolers. The van which brought the prisoners was drawn up at the back entrance to the police court, an officer being stationed at the door to receive the prisoners as they left the van. Carrall was wit out account, and just as he stepped from the van he found himself close to one of the workmen engaged in the alterations which are now going forward in the court. The workman, like the prisoner, was without his coat; and the officer, with a lack of perception which, under the circumstances, was, perhaps, pardonable, called out, "Now, you painters, stand on one side!" The prisoner obeyed this gratifying mandate with alacrity, and was out of sight before his escape was discovered.

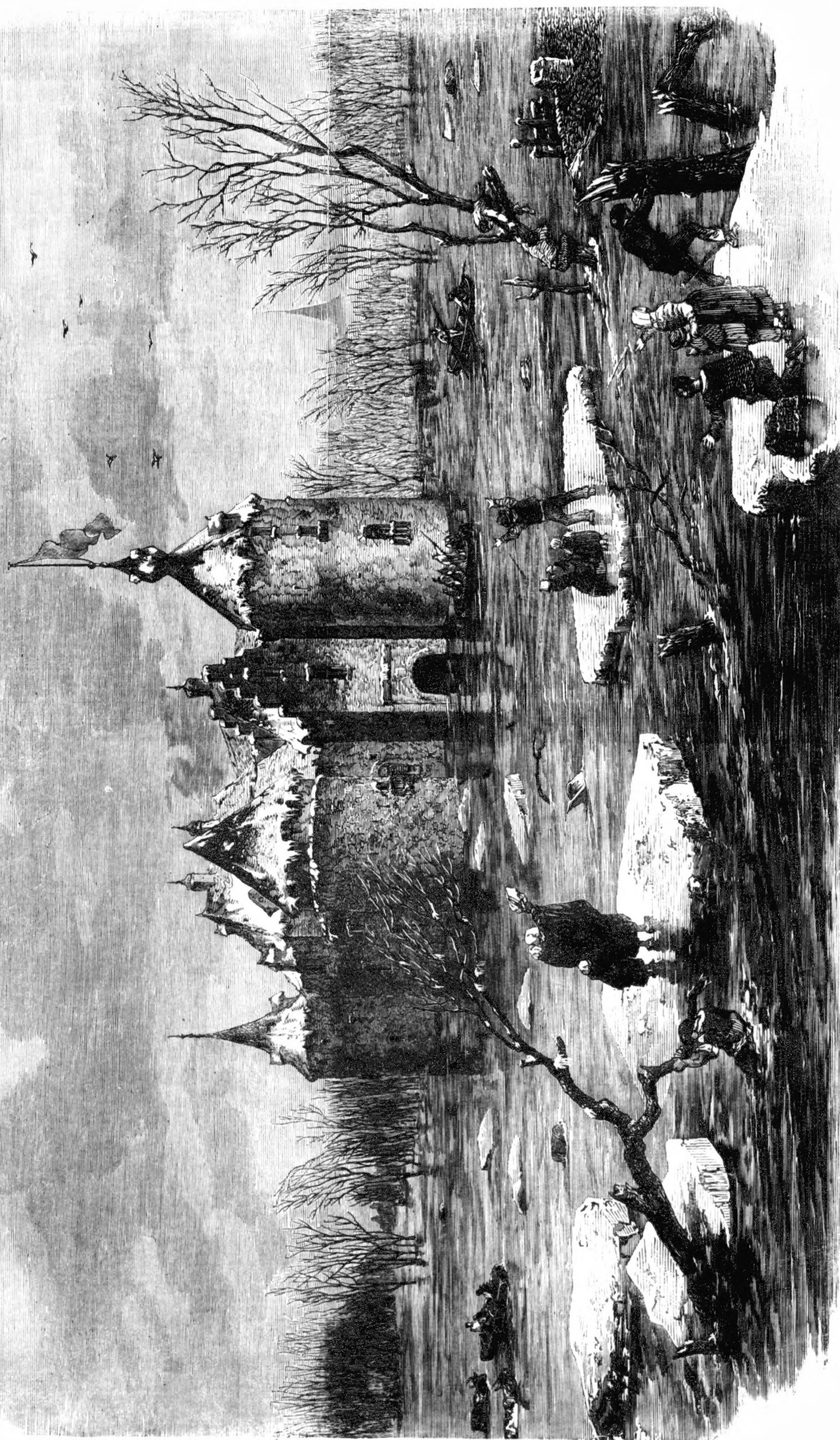
DESTRUCTION OF SAVENAKE HOUSE.—We are sorry to announce the entire destruction of Savenake House, one of the seats of the Marquis of Ailesbury, near Marlborough, on Saturday morning. The fire was discovered about five o'clock a.m. by the gardener, who was sleeping in the house. The Marquis and Marchioness were at the time staying at their adjoining mansion, Tottenham Park. The progress of the flames was so rapid that a thing but a portion of the furniture could be saved, the entire mansion, with the exception of the stabling, coach-houses, and other out-buildings, being completely burnt down by ten o'clock—only five hours from the first discovery of the fire. His Lordship and her Ladyship were shortly at the scene of the catastrophe, their other residence (Tottenham Park) being only about a mile and a half distant.

REFORM AGITATION.—One or two of the officers of the Freehold Land Society of Birmingham have endeavoured to establish an association, to be called the "Reform Reform League," the object being to prove the fallacy of the statement that the people do not wish for Reform, "and to be carried on under the following code of laws:—1. That the object of the League be the obtaining of a measure of Reform which includes manhood suffrage, vote by ballot, and equal electoral districts. 2. That all subscribers to the funds shall be members. 3. That all affairs shall be conducted by a chairman, vice-chairman, treasurer, sub-treasurer, secretaries, and a committee appointed by the members." On Monday night the first "general meeting" of the League was held at the police office, and a large number of the papers of the day having invited the "men of Birmingham" to attend a meeting prepared to assert their rights, and protest against the Ministry that have betrayed their cause and broken their most solemn pledges." When the chair was taken, the number of persons present did not exceed eighty; a quarter of an hour later the number rose to 160; but at no time were there more than double that number, out of a population of probably 300,000.—A Reform meeting was held at Halifax on Monday night, in support of the two bills now before Parliament. The speeches and resolutions were of the usual character. Mr. Crossley, M.P., took part in the proceedings.—A meeting has been held at Bath.—A manhood suffrage association has been formed at Bolton.

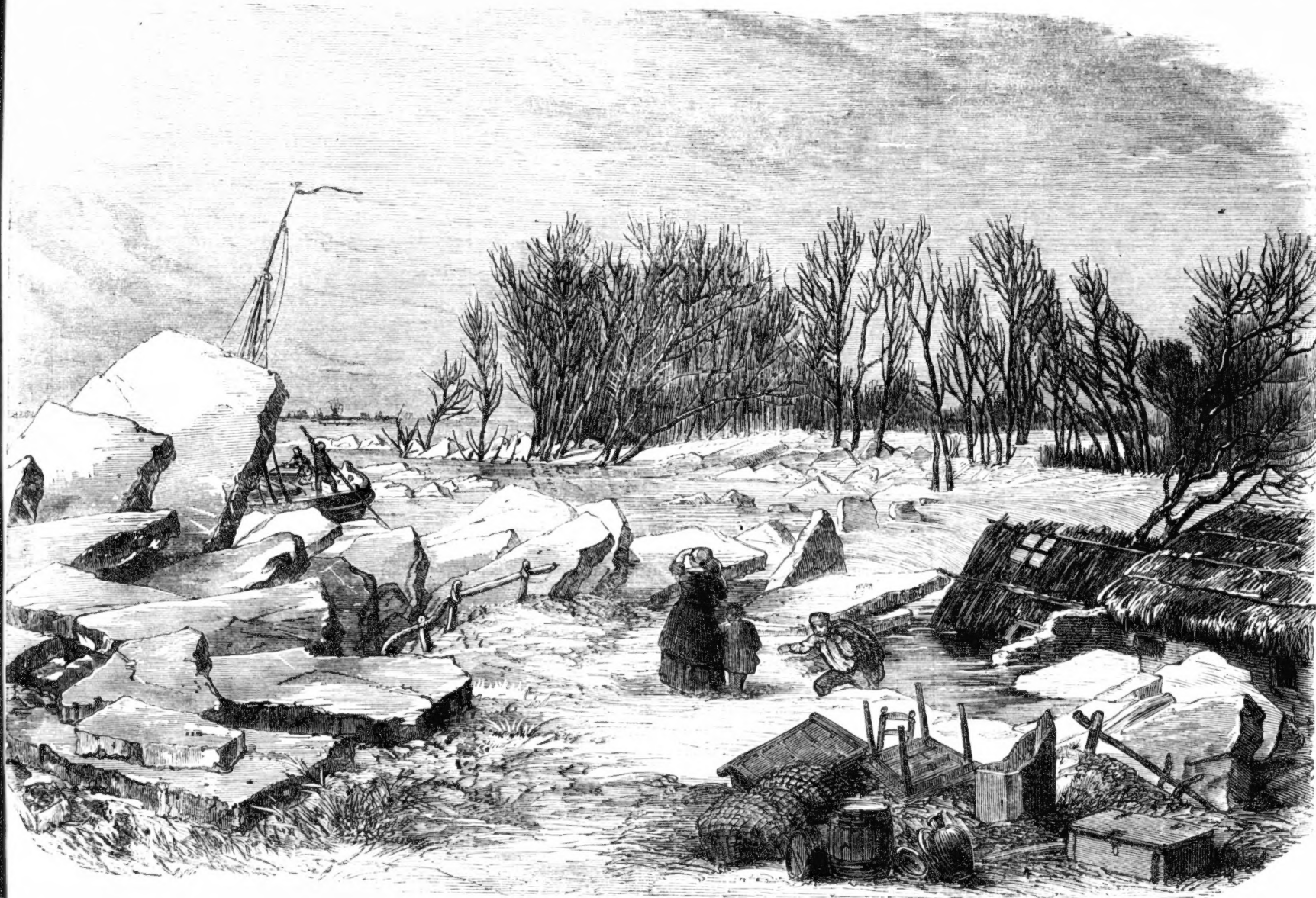
SINGULAR THEFT.—At the Dudley Police Court, on Monday, Adam Hickman, Edward Hickman, John Hickman, and Edward Wright were charged with stealing 10,799 tons of coal, value £2435, the property of A. H. Barrs and Co., of Blaken Hill Colliery. The defendants, in June, 1859, leased a colliery adjacent to the prosecutors', which had previously been worked by Messrs. Humphreys and Bettle. At the time that firm left the colliery it was supposed to be worked out, but after it had been taken by the defendants it was noticed that they commenced drawing a great quantity of coal of a superior quality to that which had been previously obtained from the pit. The men who were working in Messrs. Barrs' colliery stated that they could hear the workmen in the adjoining mine; and the complainants therefore asked permission to inspect the defendants' colliery. This permission had been refused, until Mr. Barrs had taken legal proceedings to compel them to allow his agents to inspect the pit. From Messrs. Crewe and Johnson, mine-agents, going into the work they found that trespass had taken place on Messrs. Barrs' mine to the extent complained of. The prisoners, who pleaded not guilty, were committed for trial.

NARROW ESCAPE.—Miss Salvi, a "wire-walker," was announced to ascend a wire rope from the Rock pleasure gardens, at Scarborough, to the top of the saloon—a feat which she accomplished cleverly. In returning, however, the wind, which had blown in gusts during the afternoon, caused her to lose her balance, and she slipped off the wire. Seizing the wire with her hand, she hung on for several minutes, calling loudly for help. At length the wire was slackened, and Miss Salvi was released from her perilous position. The screams of many in the crowd were louder than the cries of Miss Salvi herself. Notwithstanding her narrow escape, Miss Salvi repeated her dangerous exploit a few days afterwards, in the presence of a great number of spectators.

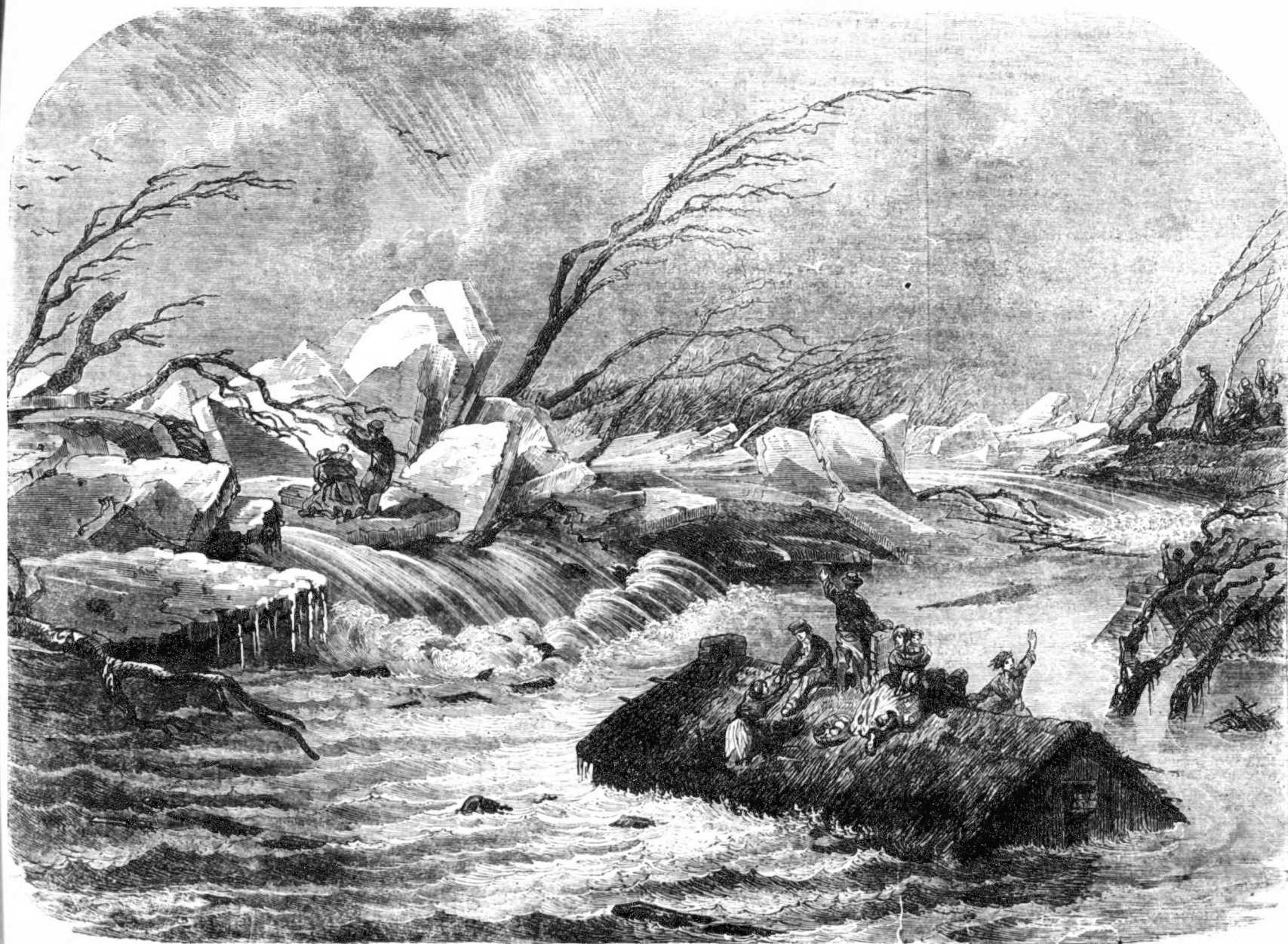
EXTENSIVE POST-OFFICE ROBBERY.—A parcel was posted on the evening of Wednesday, the 27th ult., by the junior clerk of the South branch of the Lincoln and Lindsey Banking Company at the South Post Office. It was directed to their London agents, Messrs. Prescott and Co., and has never since been heard of. The parcel contained bank notes and cheques to the value of £1341 6s. 6d., but only notes to the amount of £295. These notes consisted of two Bank of England notes of £100 each, two £10 notes (the Standard Bank, and the Bank of England), and notes of Smith, Ellison, and Co., the Hull Banking Company, Colley and Co., Sheffield Banking Company, Gurney and Co., South and Co., and the Standard Bank, &c. Besides these notes there were four bank bills of the value of £24 14s., none of which were cashed. The two £100 Bank of England notes, which were nearly every year believed to be cashed in France, and they have since been returned to this country. The provincial notes have also all been cashed.



THE INUNDATIONS IN HOLLAND.—THE CHATEAU AMMERZADE, WHERE THREE HUNDRED FUGITIVES TOOK REFUGE.



SCENE OF THE INUNDATION AT NIEUWAAL.



SCENE OF THE INUNDATION AT LEEUWEN,—FROM SKETCHES BY W. HEKING.

powers of the Lords Commissioners of her Majesty's Treasury to alter the

appropriation of the grants of money by this House should be defined and limited by law." He contended that the power of the House was seriously threatened by the Executive taking on itself to alter the direction of sums appropriated to one particular object from that object to another.

Mr. W. WILLIAMS seconded the motion.

Mr. F. PAKI explained the circumstances under which transpositions took place. He said that the House had voted in excess to another that had failed, and place of the difficulties in the way of a severe and exact limitation of their appropriation. He could not agree to the proposal to limit the power of the Treasury.

After some remarks by Sir S. Northcote, Sir F. Baring said it was impossible to find down the expenditure for the Navy to a particular appropriation of the sums voted, though he thought the changes should be brought to the notice of the House.

Lord C. PAULI added further explanations, and, after some remarks by Mr. Henley and Colonel Sykes, the resolution was withdrawn.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.

The House having resolved itself into a Committee of Supply on the Navy Estimates, Lord C. PAGET prefaced the usual exposition of the several votes by some general remarks upon the state and condition of our naval force. The total amount of the Estimates for the year was £12,029,175, against £12,816,100 for last year, which sum, however, included several extraordinary items of charge. The number of men and boys (including Marines) proposed to be voted for the coming year was 78,200, being an apparent reduction of 3300 men, the number voted last year being 81,500 men. But the Government were enabled during the past year to maintain a much smaller number of men than had been voted, the greatest number borne at any time during the year being 81,100, so that the difference between that number and 78,200 was the real diminution for the coming year. The reserve force was making great progress, and was becoming a part of the established force of the country. The number of men already enrolled in the Royal Naval Reserve was 4000, the number of prime able seamen, and he expected it would reach 7000 by the end of the next financial year. There were also 7000 Coast Volunteers, 4000 Coastguardsmen, 8000 Marines on shore, and 2000 boys in training-ships—making 25,000 men available on an emergency, at a moment's notice. We had 9639 boys educating for the Navy at the public expense; the number they furnished annually to the Navy was 2000. The number of actual seamen (including petty officers) afloat was 38,000, and the rate of casualties and desertions was about 14 per cent, or 5000 men annually, and the 2900 boys would leave only 2100 to be supplied by the merchant service. Lord C. PAGET then entered upon some very interesting details upon the subject of ships, remarking that, throughout Europe, all the maritime Powers were devoting attention to their navies. He read a numerical statement of the naval force of other countries, beginning with France, whose timber ships amounted in the whole to 266 vessels of all kinds (including 35 line-of-battle ships) afloat, and 61 building. He then discussed very fully the subject of iron-clad ships, observing that the question of their efficiency had been decided by experiment, La Gloire having evinced not only speed, but, in general, seagoing qualities in a severe gale. He stated the distinctions between our system of constructing iron vessels and that of foreign nations, and the reasons upon which our own system was founded. We were building, he said, iron vessels double the tonnage of the French, in order to meet the improvements in the science of projectiles, and to afford greater storage for coals and provisions. With respect to the future construction of our fleet, he discussed the comparative advantages and disadvantages of iron vessels and wooden vessels—iron-clad, and the expediency of building only iron ships, suggesting considerations why we should still continue to build wooden vessels. He proceeded to explain the details of the several votes, concluding by moving the first vote, for 78,200 men.

A discussion on the general subject of the estimates ensued, in the course of which Sir J. PAKINGTON reviewed the statement of Lord C. PAGET, and dwelt on the alleged defective state of the discipline of the Navy; Mr. BAXTER called attention to a comparison of the strength of the British and French navies, as a reason for reducing the Navy Estimates, the proportion both as regarded men and ships afloat and building being very greatly in favour of the former; Mr. BENTINCK controverted the assertions of Sir J. PAKINGTON as to the discipline of the Navy in their fullest extent; and Sir M. Seymour, Mr. Liddell, and Mr. Lindsay spoke, the latter combating the notion that France was preparing for war, and a naval war, with this country, and stating from statistics that England had actually more efficient steam-vessels of war than all the navies of the world combined.

Mr. BRIGHT treated the alarm respecting the French preparations as founded on the most monstrous and criminal falsehood, and he imputed guilt to the Government in allowing the alarm to exist. They might have reduced the Estimates £3,000,000 or £4,000,000.

Lord PALMERSTON said it was impossible to shut our eyes to the fact and our ears to the truth that the policy of France had been (and he did not blame her) to get up a Navy equal or superior to that of England. If we wished to be friends with France and at peace with her, we must keep in such a condition that our weakness should not invite attack; and, in respect to iron ships, we were not in that condition. There was no ground for saying that the demand proposed in these Estimates, however the amount might be regretted, was larger than the interests or safety of the country required.

The vote, and the two succeeding votes, for wages and victuals, were agreed to, and the Chairman then reported progress.

The remaining business having been disposed of, the House adjourned.

TUESDAY, MARCH 13.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House of Lords last night sat for a very short time, and discussed no business of interest or importance.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE ENGLISH PRISONERS IN NAPLES.

Lord J. RUSSELL, in answer to Mr. E. JAMES, said that five Englishmen who had been sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Naples for the offence of stealing fowls had been liberated, and four of them had left Naples.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND.

Mr. FORTEESCUE said, in answer to Mr. Adderley, that no arrangement as to the distribution of the expenses of the war had been entered into between the Government and the colony of New Zealand, but the Duke of Newcastle had repudiated the idea that the expenses would be borne by the home Government.

REFORM.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE moved that it is the duty of this House to lose no further time in giving such complete effect to the Act of the last reign, whereby reforms were made in the representative system, as shall carry out the subsequent recommendations of the Crown and fulfil the just expectations of the people. He urged that reform was indefinitely postponed because Lord J. Russell's miserable little bill of last year was not acceptable to the House or the people, and that something should be done to take this question out of its present unsatisfactory position.

Sir G. C. LEWIS said that, whatever charge of inconsistency Mr. DUNCOMBE might make against the Government, he was open to a greater charge of inconsistency, because as his motion first stood it was in the way of the bills of Mr. Locke King and Mr. Baines, as it would have pledged the House not to proceed with any measure of reform till after the Census was taken; thus arresting the consideration of the county and borough franchise till next year. The terms of the motion had, however, been altered so as to press on the consideration of reform at once; but as it stood it was superfluous, inasmuch as there were measures before the House on the subject. If Mr. DUNCOMBE thought enough had not been done by the bills already proposed, his course ought to have been to introduce a measure for the disfranchisement of boroughs and the transfer of seats. Nothing would be gained by resolutions such as this.

Mr. WARNER supported the resolution.

Mr. BRIGHT observed that, though this question must gain by discussion, he could not recommend Mr. DUNCOMBE to put his resolution to the House as a thing of any value. They were about to consider two bills on the subject, and the passing of this resolution could not bring the question of Reform more speedily before the House.

Mr. DUNCOMBE withdrew his motion.

HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. STANLEY moved for a Select Committee to consider means of improving the dwellings of the working classes in populous towns, and of obtaining for them air, exercise, and occasional recreation, so as to conduce to their health and comfort.

Sir G. C. LEWIS, admitting the praiseworthy object in view, was unable to see what practical result could arise from the appointment of the Committee.

The motion was withdrawn.

RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Mr. BENTINCK moved "That, in consequence of the great number of railway accidents which have recently occurred, some of which have arisen from the non-adoption by railway companies of precautions recommended in the evidence given before the Railway Accidents Committee by many of the principal railway officials in the country, it has, in the opinion of this House, become desirable that her Majesty's Government should introduce further legislation on the subject of railway traffic, with a view to enforce the adoption, by all railway companies, of those precautions which, by the general testimony of railway officials, have been shown to be desirable."

Mr. W. JACKSON seconded the motion.

Mr. THOMPSON believed that the interference of Parliament was not the

surest way of diminishing the number of railway accidents, while it would take away the responsibility of the railway directors. The most effectual mode of prevention was by the use of the best possible materials, by employing the most careful men, and by enforcing the most rigid discipline.

Mr. BAILEY supported the motion.

The discussion was continued by Mr. Dutton, Sir F. Smith, Col. Gilpin, and Sir J. Paxton.

Mr. M. GIBSON said the resolution asked the House to legislate according to the evidence taken before the Committee; but there was so little agreement among the witnesses that it would be difficult for the Government to draw a bill upon the evidence. The Committee, in their report, pointed out three principal causes of accidents; and he contended that Parliament was unable to deal practically with either. Was there, then, no redress? The redress was to be found in Lord Campbell's Act. The present system of compensation for life and injury had cost the principal railways, in the last ten years, a sum exceeding £300,000.

After further debate, in which Mr. James, Mr. Paull, Mr. Haliburton, and Sir H. Verney took part, Mr. BENTINCK withdrew his motion.

THE TAC-PINGS.

Colonel SYKES called attention to that portion of the papers upon China affairs relating to events at Shanghai, and asked what line of policy it is intended to pursue in our future relations with the Tac-pings, or National party, in China? He moved an address for any further papers that may have been received relating to events at Shanghai, prefacing his motion by a long detailed narrative of the origin and progress of the Tac-ping insurrection, and of the occurrences at Shanghai, reading, amidst unmistakable signs of impatience, copious extracts of publications explaining the religious doctrines and creed of the Tac-pings, with whom, he thought, we should come to an amicable understanding.

Lord J. RUSSELL said that the religious creed of the rebels was not a proper subject of discussion there; but the conduct of Mr. Bruce and Mr. Meadows, which Colonel Sykes had impugned, was a fit question for the House. He insisted that those gentlemen had done no more than their duty.

The motion was withdrawn.

THE ADMIRALTY COMMITTEE.

On the motion containing the names of the Select Committee on the Board of Admiralty being brought forward, Mr. BENTINCK objected to the names of Sir J. Graham and others who had been First Lords of the Admiralty.

Admiral WALCOTT seconded the amendment.

Lord PALMERSTON contended that, as the Committee did not propose to inquire into the methods of carrying on the duty of the Admiralty, the ex-First Lords were not on their trial, and they would be most useful in assisting the Committee in their labours.

Mr. B. OSBORNE objected to more than three ex-First Lords, and not seven, being on the Committee.

Mr. DISRAELI urged that in fact the duties of the Admiralty were about to be delegated to a Committee; and pointed out the number of subjects which had been referred this year to Committees, taking away the responsibility of the executive Government. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

An animated discussion ensued.

Lord J. RUSSELL admitted that the Committees were too numerous, but urged that in acceding to them the Government was avoiding the imputation that they were shrinking from inquiry.

Admiral DUNCOMBE said that the adjournment of the discussion would be equivalent to putting an end to the Committee, and if that course were taken he must decline to take any further part in the matter.

Mr. BRIGHT protested against the doctrine that the House had no right to inquire into any department of the State, and declared the Admiralty was a peculiar case for inquiry. He did not think that the Committee, as proposed, would be a really efficient one, and he suggested some modification of its constitution.

After a few explanatory observations from Lord C. PAGET, Sir J. PAKINGTON expressed a wish to be excused from serving on the Committee. He suggested that it would be better to refer all the subjects of inquiry connected with the Navy to a commission.

Lord PALMERSTON objected to any postponement of the decision as to the members of the Committee, who were well chosen.

The motion for adjournment of the debate was withdrawn, and the names of the Committee agreed to.

Lord PALMERSTON moved that the order for the appointment of a Select Committee to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and the present pay and position of the several classes of naval officers, and to report what changes therein are desirable, with a view to the increased efficiency of the naval service, be read and discharged; that it be an instruction to the Select Committee appointed to inquire into the constitution of the Board of Admiralty, and the various duties devolving thereon, also as to the general effect of such system on the Navy, to consider the present system of promotion and retirement in the Royal Navy, and to report their opinion thereon.

The former was agreed to, after some discussion; and the second, on a division, was carried by 96 to 33.

The other business was disposed of, and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE COUNTY FRANCHISE.

Mr. L. KING moved the second reading of the County Franchise Bill, the object of which is to reduce the franchise in counties to £10.

Mr. A. SMITH moved the previous question. He deprecated the discussion of these reform measures, which, he said, distracted the attention of the House, and diverted it from the regular business of the Session.

This motion was seconded by Mr. DUNCAN, who thought the measure more inopportune and uncalled for than at any former period.

Lord HENLEY said the bill would increase the already enormous and ruinous expense of county elections, which practically limited the choice of the counties while it saddled families with debt and incumbrances; and it would increase the power of the great freeholders, and destroy the influence of the smaller. He should, however, vote for the bill.

Mr. ADDERLEY argued that the question of Reform must be treated as a whole, or not at all. The present county franchise was too high; but this question, which would be a very fair element in a general Reform Bill, would not justify him in voting for this measure.

Mr. BRISTOW and Lord ENFIELD supported the bill; Mr. Coningham would not vote for any petty measure of reform; Sir L. Palk, Mr. A. Egerton, Mr. Barrow, Mr. W. Egerton, Mr. Beach, and Mr. Harkness opposed the bill.

Sir G. C. LEWIS observed that the House had already confirmed by a large majority the decision of the Government that it was not advisable that they should introduce this Session an extensive measure for lowering the franchise in counties and boroughs. Although he felt that there were many advantages in proceeding gradually, still he thought experience would prove that the question of reform could be satisfactorily dealt with only by a more comprehensive measure than that submitted to the House. The "previous question" would not dispose of the bill. His vote would be given for its second reading; at the same time he was of opinion that the present was not a favourable opportunity for bringing the subject under the consideration of the House.

Mr. OSBORNE said he was puzzled by the speech of Sir G. C. LEWIS, who admitted Mr. King's bill as much as ever, but thought it had not been introduced at a favourable moment; giving his vote for the bill, but damping it with faint praise. He (Mr. Osborne) should vote for the bill.

Lord J. RUSSELL said he was not disposed to concur with Mr. Disraeli, that any further amendment of the Constitution would be better done by some comprehensive measure; and he was further of opinion that no measure was likely to succeed which was not founded upon a due regard to the general interests of all classes. But it seemed to him that it was not necessary for the House to wait for a comprehensive measure. He concurred in the proposition contained in the preamble of this bill, that it is expedient to extend the franchise to certain of her Majesty's subjects who had not hitherto enjoyed it. This did not bind the House to any particular amount to which the franchise should be lowered, and he considered it to be his duty to give his vote in favour of the second reading of this bill.

Mr. DISRAELI said Lord John, after admitting the general principle that this great question could be properly dealt with only by a complete and comprehensive measure, had made an exception in favour of the county franchise, but had not stated on what ground he justified the exception. He (Mr. Disraeli) objected to deal with the question of extending the suffrage in counties otherwise than by a complete and comprehensive measure, in connection with the borough franchise, and with all that affected the representation of the people in Parliament. He denied that this bill was in any degree in harmony with the bill of the late Administration, which provided for local government and for that protection to the land which was necessary to public liberty.

Upon a division, the second reading of the bill was rejected by 218 to 220.

OATHS AND AFFIRMATIONS.

Sir J. TRELAUNY moved the second reading of the Affirmations Bill, explaining the object of the bill, which was to allow persons who objected to take an oath to make a form of affirmation.

Mr. G. HARDY opposed the bill. He moved to defer the second reading for six months.

The amendment was seconded by Mr. MALINS.

Sir G. C. LEWIS concurred in the objections offered to the bill, which, wide as it was in its operations, was, he remarked, founded upon a very narrow basis.

Mr. CRAUFORD moved the adjournment of the debate, but the motion was negatived upon a division by 183 to 50.

The time allotted for debate having now arrived, no further discussion could take place, and the House adjourned at six o'clock.

THURSDAY, MARCH 14.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

SUBDIVISION OF DIOCESES BILL.

Lord LYTTLETON moved the second reading of this bill, the object being to vest in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners the powers that were now exercised by Parliament for subdividing dioceses, and consequently to exclude the episcopal body, the effect being to assimilate the system of church government in this country to that which was adopted in regard to the colonies.

Earl GRANVILLE admitted the importance of the question, and that some of the dioceses appeared to be overgrown. At the same time he thought the object of the measure was so comprehensive and so difficult to legislate upon that it ought not to be touched without due deliberation.

The Earl of DERBY concurred in the view taken of the question by Earl Granville, and recommended Lord Lyttelton to withdraw his bill.

After some discussion the second reading of the bill was carried by a majority of 27 to 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE PROPOSED PARK FOR FINSBURY.

Mr. COWPER, in reply to Sir M. Peto, stated that the Board of Works considered it inexpedient to purchase land for the proposed park in Finsbury until they were in possession of funds otherwise derived than from direct taxation.

THE MANUFACTURE OF HUNGARIAN NOTES.

Mr. T. DUNCOMBE asked the Secretary of State for the Home Department what instructions were given to Sir Richard Mayne in reference to the alleged manufacture of notes in this country in the name of Hungary, and what course Sir Richard Mayne took upon those instructions? And by what authority Sir Richard Mayne required Messrs. Day to suspend the manufacture of the notes? and by whom the expenses of the proceedings taken are to be defrayed?

Sir G. C. LEWIS read the communications that had reference to this transaction.

Mr. BRIGHT denounced the means by which the head of the police had introduced a detective into the Messrs. Day's establishment in the garb of an honest workman, and for the purpose of abstracting notes. Some excuse might be made if the interference of the Home Office and the police had been in the interest of our own Government, but it was unjustifiable to resort to such proceedings on behalf of a foreign Government. If this matter were unexplained it would lead to a strong and most unfavourable impression throughout the country.

Mr. HENLEY asked, when no criminal charge had been made against the Messrs. Day, by what authority did the Home Secretary direct the chief of the police to place an honest tradesman under notice not to allow his property to go off his premises? Had that notice been withdrawn?

Sir G. C. LEWIS explained that he had no knowledge how the notes were obtained that were placed in his possession. The reason why he interfered in the first instance was because it was contrary to law to counterfeit the money of any country. He had communicated with the Messrs. Day for the purpose of ascertaining the fact, and, upon finding that the notes did not purport to be counterfeit, but the money of a new Government, after consulting the opinion of the law officers of the Crown, the Government decided upon not taking any proceedings in the matter. The notice to Messrs. Day was only for the moment.

The subject then dropped.

ARMY ESTIMATES.

Mr. T. G. BARING brought forward the usual Army Estimates, and said the Government proposed an increase of 700 men, but then it should be borne in mind that a great number of the militia had been disembodied. Last year they numbered 237,589, but they were now only 212,773, showing a decrease of 24,816. The troops in the United Kingdom and India were 99,000. In 1860 they cost £7,410,356, and in 1861 they would cost £7,341,349, showing a decrease of £69,007.

The remainder of the night was occupied by a discussion of the votes.

ENGLAND'S CRIMES.—The *Gazette de France* informs its benighted readers that "the history of England ought to be written by the hand of the hangman," and that "at the present day in Jamaica there are bloodhounds trained to track out the Maroons;" that "torture prevails in the Ionian Islands;" and that "since the Normans put down the Britons, in 1066, there have been ten Bartholomew massacres and twenty September butcheries."

PRAYERS FOR THE POPE.—"We are surprised," says the *Union*, "that the clergy have not publicly asked the prayers of their congregations for the suffering Church in Italy, and for Pope Pius the Ninth, so sorely tried just now. Surely, whatever may be the different shades of opinion prevailing in the Church of England with regard to the Roman branch of the Church Catholic and the Bishop of Rome, its earthly head, no high Churchman at least can refuse to supplicate the Divine head of the One, Holy, Catholic, and Apostolic Church that it may please Him to comfort and relieve our afflicted sister Church according to her several necessities, giving her patience under her sufferings, and a happy issue out of all her afflictions."

EXPLOSION ON BOARD SHIP.—On Sunday happened a frightful accident by which a ship was destroyed and a number of her crew were instantaneously killed. A Russian ship called the *Raumo*, with a large cargo of Welsh steam-coal, bound for Gibraltar, was proceeding down the Bristol Channel when an explosion took place in the hold of the vessel which damaged her so severely that she shortly afterwards foundered. It is believed that twelve of her crew have lost their lives by this sad calamity.

THE POLISH BANK AND THE RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT.—A very curious occurrence is reported from Cracow. The Bank of Poland, it is said, had in its keeping Russian bonds belonging to the Government, which it did not consider itself bound to pay in specie. The Government demanded the amount in cash, and, being met with a refusal, the bank was surrounded by soldiers, who entered the premises and helped themselves to the amount required out of the metallic reserve. This is a somewhat novel feature in the history of Government transactions with banking institutions.

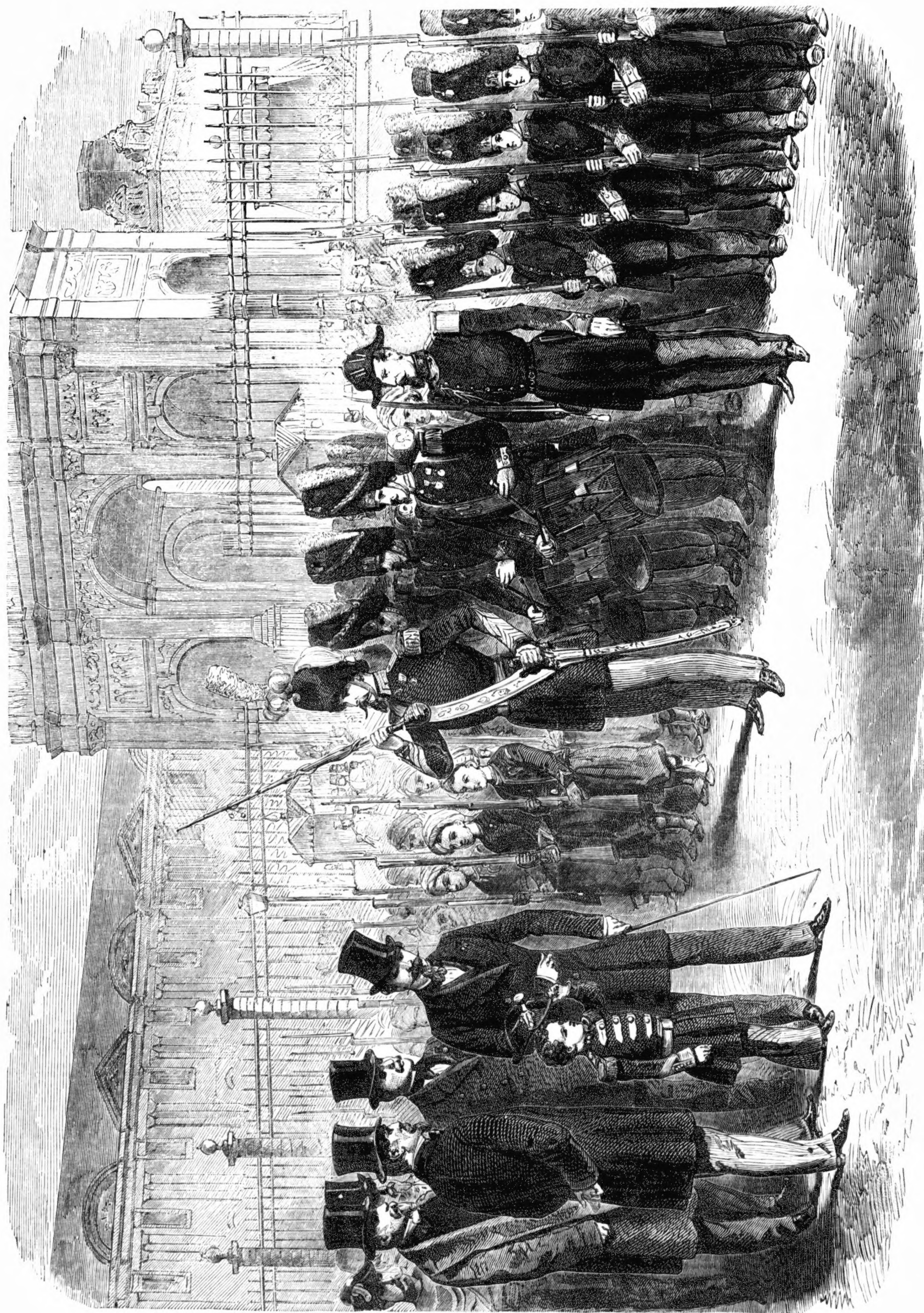
THE ALL SOULS' COLLEGE INQUIRY.—On Saturday, at Lambeth Palace, the Archbishop of Canterbury sat, with Lord Wensleydale and Dr. Travers Twiss as assessors, when judgment was given in the important case of appeal brought by three of the Fellows of All Souls' College, Oxford, against certain proceedings of the Warden and other Fellows of the same college. The case has been argued at considerable length, the question being briefly this—whether, after a candidate for fellowship has satisfactorily passed his examination as to educational and intellectual fitness, it is in accordance with the statutes governing the college that the electors should make inquiry into his moral and social character; that this inquiry should be conducted altogether in secret; and that they, the electors, should have power to elect or reject the candidate according to the result of this inquiry, whatever might be the degree of his eligibility on the strength of his examination? According to the report given in by the two distinguished lawyers it is decided that the electors do possess the right of inquiry referred to. His Grace the Archbishop confirms this decision.

DEATH FROM STARVATION.—On Saturday an inquest was opened at Lisson-grove as to the death of Leila Kate Duley, a child two years old, the daughter of a tradesman, who is reported to be in good circumstances. It appeared from the evidence that, about six months ago, the father absconded from his wife and four young children, of whom the deceased was one, leaving them entirely without the means of support. The mother, therefore, took refuge in the workhouse of Marylebone. A few weeks since she left the house with her children, and took a lodging in Princess-street, endeavouring to obtain food for her family by needlework. She failed, and it was shown that the deceased child died wholly from want of sufficient nourishment, the other three children and their mother being much emaciated. The inquiry was adjourned.

SPORT IN ALGERIA.—The *Akhbar* of Algiers states that the long-continued drought in the south has burnt up all the vegetation, and that flocks of gazelles, dying with hunger and thirst, have made their appearance about Gelfa and Boghar, where they commit such ravages that the Arabs are obliged to watch their crops night and day. The *Akhbar* invites European sportsmen to make a trip to Algeria, promising them abundant sport, in addition to which they would have the satisfaction of conferring a great benefit on the inhabitants.

AN AVALANCHE.—The *Messenger* of Nice mentions a melancholy catastrophe which had just occurred in the commune of Liensola. An avalanche of immense extent suddenly fell from the top of the mountain called the *Merlier*, carrying everything before it. Fourteen cottages were swept away, 400 head of cattle perished, and twenty families are reduced to misery. Three persons were buried beneath the ruins; when got out, one was still alive, though dreadfully injured, and the other two were dead.

ASSAULTED BY AN ELEPHANT.—On Saturday evening last an elephant was being exhibited in the menagerie belonging to Mr. Manders, now stationed at Manchester, it suddenly knocked down a boy with its trunk, and then gored him with one of its tusks. It appears that the stupid boy had been teasing the animal for some time before it could reach him, but directly he came within reach of its trunk it knocked him down, and then gored him in the hip. The wounds are not unlikely to prove fatal.



THE PRINCE IMPERIAL REVIEWING THE CHILDREN OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD IN THE COURTYARD OF THE TUILERIES.

REVIEW OF THE PUPILS OF THE IMPERIAL GUARD.

Our Engraving represents another of those military spectacles in which the Imperial Prince is taught to take a part, and thus identify himself with the genius of the French nation. The children of the Garde Imperiale are, as it were, the comrades, the companions in arms, of the infant Prince; and while they are taught to look up to him as their Napoleon, as the representative of the Emperor whom his army delighted to honour, he regards them with all that gratification which accepts their loyalty, and repays it by a princely familiarity.

The occasion depicted is the last review in which the children soldiers were drawn up in full array before the "grille" which separates the Court Tuileries from the other Place du Carrousel, after being escorted thither by the Gendarmes, the Zouaves, and the Grenadiers.

The Prince was accompanied by the Emperor, attended by Marshals Randon, Reuault St. Jean d'Angely, and the Duke of Hamilton. His Imperial Highness wore the new uniform adopted by the infantry, consisting of a blue tunic and yellow mountings. At the moment of the appearance of the Emperor with his little son the drums beat a noisy salute. After passing down the lines, and inspecting his comrades with an air of supreme interest, the young Prince took two of the little ones by the hands and led the way to a banquet which had been provided for them in one of the saloons of the Tuileries, where he conducted the festivities with a jollity which showed his high good-humour at the whole proceeding.

ANDERSON, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.

THE case of John Anderson, the fugitive slave, who has been claimed by the United States' Government on the charge of murdering Seneca P. Digges in the State of Missouri in 1853, was brought before the Court of Common Pleas at Toronto on a writ of habeas corpus issued by Chief Justice Draper on the 9th of last month, although his extradition to the Missouri authorities was ordered on the 15th of December last. The history of the case will doubtless be remembered by many of our readers as illustrating one of the terrible results of slavery. It would appear that Anderson, a negro slave, but not without some admixture of white blood, had been brought up in the State of Missouri, where he eventually married a slave girl, from whom and from his child he was separated by being sold into a distant part of the country as though he had been a mere beast of burden, but with even less care for his wellbeing. In the year 1853, however, he escaped from the plantation to which he was sent and re-



PORTRAIT OF JOHN ANDERSON, THE FUGITIVE SLAVE.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY CARSON BROTHERS, TORONTO.)

appeared in the neighbourhood where his wife still lived, only to be discovered by Seneca P. Digges, a planter, who had not the slightest claim on the fugitive, but who, in order to uphold the great institution of slavery, at once volunteered a man hunt for the good of the cause, and went on Anderson's track with four slaves to help him. After having hunted their game till he became desperate, they at last came up with him, and in an evil moment Digges closed with the runaway, who, in the defence of life and liberty, stabbed his antagonist, and mortally wounded him, afterwards escaping to Canada, where he has ever since been a quiet and industrious man, although his wife and child are not yet redeemed from the bondage which he has long been anxious to terminate, by saving a sum sufficient to purchase their freedom. At the late trial it was urged on behalf of the prisoner that he was entitled to the writ on which he was brought before the Court, and, upon the return of the writ, to have the matter charged against him inquired into; that the evidence was not sufficient to put him upon trial for the crime of murder, assuming that he was entitled to the protection of British law; that a charge under the treaty should be first laid in the States, while there was no evidence that any charge had been laid against the prisoner; that, if even the Court were bound to administer the law of Missouri, the evidence did not show that Missouri had power to pass such a law, inasmuch as she is but a municipality in relation to other Governments, and the law is against natural justice; and that the word "murder" mentioned in the treaty means murder according to the laws of both countries; and if not that, both by treaty and statute, the crime and its criminality are to be determined by the laws of Canada.

Chief Justice Draper, after hearing the evidence, said that it was doubtful whether the case could be decided in the present term if judgment was given upon all the points; but that he would give the prisoner the benefit of a speedy discharge if they came to an opinion in his favour on the technical point as to the insufficiency of the commitment. An order was given for the prisoner to be brought up on the following Saturday, and when the day arrived Anderson was discharged on the grounds that the warrant of commitment was not issued in conformity with the statute—1st, because it did not contain a charge of murder but only of felonious homicide, whereas treaty and statute do not authorise surrender or committal for any homicide not expressed to be murder. 2nd, that it was not expressed to be for the purpose of surrender, but only until the prisoner should be discharged by due course of law, whereas the statute requires both. No judgment was given upon the merits



SCENE FROM THE NEW OPERA OF 'THE AMBER WITCH,' AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

of the case itself. In the course of an able speech, Chief Justice Draper said:—"I do not yet see any way to the conclusion that we could hold the case not to be within the treaty, and the act so clearly not to be murder that there would be nothing for a jury to try, but that the Court could dispose of it as a true question of law; for, if there be a question of fact to be tried, I apprehend he must be surrendered, as such question could only be tried in the country where the fact arose. These and other similar questions are of too serious a character to be decided upon impulse or in haste, and I do not scruple to say that, so long as the prisoner sustains in prejudice by the delay, I desire to defer pronouncing an opinion on them. I am reluctant, on the one hand, where the accuser does not make it indispensable to declare that each individual of the assumed number of 4,000,000 of slaves in the Southern States may commit assassination in aid of his escape on any part of his route to this province, and find impunity and shelter on his arrival here, I am reluctant, on the other hand, to admit that Great Britain has entered into treaty obligations to surrender a fugitive slave, who, as his sole means of obtaining liberty, has shed the blood of the merciless taskmaster who held him in bondage."

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ILLUSTRATED TIMES.

SATURDAY, MARCH 16 1861.

THE LIBERAL PARTY AND REFORM.

ALTHOUGH it may be true that the country is grown impatient of the very word Reform, we venture to make a few remarks on the recent debate in the House of Commons upon Mr. Locke King's motion for the extension of the county franchise. It surprised nobody that this motion was defeated; and its defeat is less interesting, and even less important, than the light shed by the debate on the present condition of political parties. More and more it becomes clear that the Liberal party in the House of Commons is falling to pieces; and its demerits are now so flagrantly shown that the most consistent and most earnest of its organs in the press does not scruple at last to denounce it as an "organised hypocrisy." Mr. Locke King's bill was thrown out by his own party. A Liberal moved "the previous question;" and the division list shows how large is the defection in the Liberal ranks. The speech of Sir George Cornewall Lewis, who did and did not approve of the motion, and who would and would not vote for it, indicates the Reform sentiments of one half the House; those of the other half were expressed by Mr. Bernal Osborne in a speech of obliging frankness. If we had no other harangues in the same strain it was only because, as a Radical contemporary remarks, "not many of its (the Liberal party's) members have the excessive candour which characterises Mr. Bernal Osborne. A sense of decency restrains them from exposing and laughing over the wounds in their self-respect." However, we are not the less grateful to Mr. Osborne for admissions which show where reform is most truly needed at present. A wide system of representation is a good thing, but an honest House of Commons is a better; and when a distinguished Liberal leader comes forward to avow that his friends have been playing "cup and ball" with the question they were returned to advocate—when he tells us that the "great Liberal party" musters only two real Reformers—when he admits openly that the Reform Bill of last Session was thrown out because "we had come fresh from the hustings, some of us having spent more money than was convenient," we respect his candour and accord him perfect credit; but we think it is time the Liberal party dropped the title of "great," and took up that of "sham." The fact is, as the *Daily News* declares, the seats on the Ministerial side of the House are occupied by a considerable number of gentlemen who are detained there by nothing but hustings convenience or personal predilections; but we entirely disagree with our contemporary that they ought to cross over to the other side of the House. They ought to walk out of it. We are not ardent Reformers, no more than Liberal M.P.s are; but we have a distinct impression that no man ought to be tolerated in the House of Commons who gets into it under false pretences.

Of course, the excuse of hon. gentlemen who, being sent to Parliament on "Reform principles," now abandon Reform, is that the country does not want it. The explanation is not satisfactory. No doubt the country is indifferent to Reform; but it is only a little more indifferent now than when, at the late election, hon. members contrived to get up a breeze about it sufficient to fill their sails and carry them past the Opposition candidate. The truth is simply this that if the Liberals had been earnest they might long ago have conferred a moderate measure of Reform on the country, for no party exists to oppose such a change; but they were not in earnest; and now, when they have disgusted the country with the question as a mere hustings cry, a mere party dodge, they make this very disgust a pretence for throwing Reform over openly. No doubt it is a great relief to cast off the mask, but we know why it was put on, and we can guess how long it would have been retained if the masquers had not been detected by the country.

We confess we are not very sorry that Mr. Locke King's bill has been thrown out, but we do regret that the Liberal party came so badly out of the debate. It is no satisfaction to any one

who wishes to see the country governed constitutionally to find any great party in the State weak, at loggerheads, and discredited; and yet that is the confessed condition of the Liberal party at the present moment. Cannot that party "out of doors" reform the party in doors? Here a moderate measure (as that phrase is understood) might be exceeded with advantage, perhaps; which goes so far to recommend the work to advanced politicians. For our own part, we have long held the opinion, and have often expressed it, that nowhere is reform so much needed as in the House of Commons itself; and the late debate ought to make that view general.

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY'S THIRD LIVER THIS SEASON was held on Tuesday at St. James's Palace.

THE COURT has left Osborne, and is now at Buckingham Palace.

PRINCESS HELENA AND PRINCE LEOPOLD, attended by Lady Portman and Viscount Portington, paid an early and unexpected visit on Tuesday to the British Museum.

THE PRINCE OF WALES has become a patron of the Muses by accepting the dedication of the Oxford College Poems of the students, which they have clubbed together to write and to bring out. The same University has a magazine brewing—the first number for the beginning of April. It is to be called "Great Tom."

COOK'S CIRCUS, at Portsmouth, was destroyed by fire yesterday week. The conflagration raged intensely for three hours and a half. There were forty-five horses in the stables; thirty-seven were with difficulty saved, and eight were burned to ashes.

THE MUNICH JOURNALS state that eighty rifled cannon sent from Prussia, and destined for the fortress of Ulm, have just passed through Bavaria; also that contracts for large supplies of corn and other stores to that fortress have been entered into.

NEWSTEAD ABBEY, and the fine domain of Newstead, so well known as the residence and property of the poet Lord Byron, has been purchased by Mr. William Frederick Webb, late of the 17th Lancers, for £150,000.

THE ARCHBISHOPS OF ARMAGH AND DUBLIN have warned their clergy against the "Essays and Reviews."

THE KINROSS-SHIRE FISHING CLUB have resolved to expel Major Yelverton from its membership.

PRINCE CZARTORYSKI, whose family held such an influential position in the Polish emigration, dined at the Tuileries lately, and it is said that there has been a meeting of Hungarian and Polish notabilities at the Palais Royal.

THE *Regno d'Italia* states that a petition has been circulating in many Italian towns, and has received a great many signatures, begging the Italian Parliament to revoke the sentence of death under which Mazzini still lies, and to permit him to return to Italy.

THE NUMBER OF SKAMAN AND BOYS who deserted from the Royal Navy in 1858 was 1839; in 1859, 1873; and in nine months only of 1860, 2322. Of the latter number 169 only were boys.

AMONG THE SUBSCRIBERS to the laurel crown which has been offered by the German Princesses to the Bavarian consort of Francis II. "in memory of her heroic conduct at Gaeta," the English reader remarks "Augusta Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, néé Princess of Great Britain."

A SOLEMN REQUIEM was sung yesterday week at St. Andrew's Catholic Church, Newcastle, for the souls of the unfortunate persons slain in the streets of Warsaw by the Russian soldiery. The ceremony was of an imposing and impressive character.

NINETEEN-TWENTIENTHS of the articles, pamphlets, books, songs, and caricatures now published in Naples are directed against the pretensions, both temporal and spiritual, of the Church of Rome.

THE ITALIAN PAPERS state that among the supplies found at Gaeta there were 119 casks of sugar, 2008 ditto of salt, 35,778 lb. of cigars, 63 boxes of foreign cigars, and two storerooms literally crammed with chests of tobacco for the garrison, all from Rome, and marked with the Papal arms.

A GENERAL CENSUS of the population of France is to be taken during the present year.

THE 19th inst. is to be celebrated as a holiday throughout Sicily, that being Garibaldi's saint's day, his Christian name being Joseph.

A MEETING to express sympathy with the movement now taking place in Poland was held at the Whittington Club a few nights since.

SIR JOHN YOUNG has been appointed Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief in and over the colony of New South Wales.

A LITTLE CHILD, at a dame school in Somers-town, was placed alone in a back room as a punishment. He climbed to the window, and fell or threw himself out. He died in about an hour afterwards.

FOUR YOUTHPFUL BURGLES were very cleverly captured on Saturday night in a warehouse in Cooper-street, Manchester, which they had forcibly entered.

THE FRIENDS OF LORD ADOLPHUS VANE TEMPEST have consigned him to a lunatic asylum.

M. DE ZEDLITZ, a Prussian notability, has challenged M. de Vincke to fight with pistols. The President of Police wishes to fight within four weeks' time; so that, if the duel is not prevented, it will take place in the Easter vacation.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Repeal of the Taxes on Knowledge Association was held on Wednesday—Mr. W. Ewart presiding. There was a large attendance. Mr. Sala, Mr. G. Thompson, Dr. Watts, and Mr. Ayrton, M.P., were the principal speakers.

THE *Patrie* contradicts a rumour that Prince Napoleon was about to proceed to Italy in a diplomatic capacity.

A NEW ATTEMPT by the Roman Catholic Bishops to discourage national education has broken out in Dublin.

MR. GLADSTONE is to be invited to suffer himself to be put in nomination for the southern division of Lancashire when the election takes place under Sir George Cornewall Lewis's Act.

A PARLIAMENTARY RETURN shows that the total number of petitions for dissolution of marriage filed since the passing of the Divorce Act in January, 1858, up to Aug. 21, 1860, was 604.

THE ARREST OF AUGUSTE BLANQUI and another in Paris, on a charge of belonging to a secret political society, is announced. Both parties are stated to have come from London.

REPORT says that M. Moquaard, the Emperor's private secretary, is about to retire, owing to his advanced age. A well-known writer, a member of the Council of State, is said to have been selected by his Majesty to succeed M. Moquaard.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN HOLLAND is over, and a new Administration formed, of which Baron Zuylen van Nijvelt is the chief.

A LARGE PORTION OF THE CHERISHED CAMPANA COLLECTION at Rome, so well known to lovers of art and virtue, has been sold to the Russian Government for the sum of 130,000 crowns, or about £27,000 sterling.

THE CEREMONY OF CONFIRMING THE ELECTION OF THE REV. DR. HENRY PHILPOTT, Master of St. Catherine College, Cambridge, and Canon Residentiary of Norwich Cathedral, to the bishopric of Worcester, was performed on Tuesday.

THE VIENNESE BANKER, BARON SINA, is about to bestow his daughter, with a princely dowry, on the son of Ypsilanti, the Greek patriot, who first raised the standard of revolt against Turkish tyranny, and who was as singleminded and reckless of self as Garibaldi himself.

THE FRENCH EMPEROR, hearing of the serious illness of M. Méry, the well-known author, has accorded him a pension of 5000*fr.* a year from the privy purse.

THE BODY OF A WOMAN—name and age unknown—was found in a ditch near Birtan a few days since. It is believed that the body has lain undiscovered for several months.

A DREADFUL GALE is reported from the Lake of Constance. Two steamers came into collision. The Bavarian steamer *Louis* sank, and thirteen persons were drowned.

PROPULSION OF VESSELS BY AIR.—A novel application of atmosphere as a moving power is being made by the patentee, Mr. George Carter. Experiments in the propulsion of a vessel by pumping a body of air from beneath her stern, which is built on an inclined plane, were tried a few days ago in the basin of the Surrey Canal Company, at Rotherhithe, and with perfect success. The remarkable feature in this invention is that the dead weight of a vessel is utilised as a means of increased speed. Of course the deeper that a current of air is discharged under the surface, the greater is the displacement of water; and, as the principle of resistance is here applied, it will at once be seen that a heavily-laden vessel of deep draught is better adapted to Mr. Carter's plan than a light one. The opinions of the first engineers and naval architects are in favour of the plan.

THE LOUNGER AT THE CLUBS.

WHO is to be the King of Hungary in the event of a successful revolution? That the erection of an independent Monarchy is part of the programme we know from the fact that Day, the lithographer, was printing notes for the projected kingdom until he was stopped by Sir Richard Mayne. Who, then, is to be the King? Nineteenth of the English people would, of course, answer Kossuth. Who but he? But report says that the crown will be offered to Prince Napoleon. Nor does this report want confirmation or probability. A letter has been placed in my hands by a gentleman well acquainted with Hungary, who calls attention to the report, gives it his countenance, and also confirms it by extracts from the Italian papers; and further, though nothing of this matter has as yet, I believe, got into the English papers, it is talked about at the clubs and generally believed. And then as to the probability. Prince Napoleon is son-in-law to the King of Sardinia, cousin to Louis Napoleon, and, as there must be a King, who so likely as he? It is said, indeed, that Kossuth, who now is recognised and trusted by the Hungarian magnates, has not only consented to the arrangement, but has done so at the instance of most of the aforesaid magnates. Well, in such case what will the great Powers do? Will Russia look on quietly? Perhaps she may, having an eye to Turkey; for it is not difficult to see that such an arrangement might help her to realise her long-cherished project. What Prussia would do remains to be seen. England, *suo more*, will protest, and, when the fact shall be established, recognise promptly. Rather startling all this—very much like a mare's nest, some will say; but we live in an age of startling events.

There is clearly a feud in the Conservative camp between Disraeli, Pakington, and Co., on the one part, and Bentinck, Admiral Duncombe, Sir James Elphinstone, &c., on the other. This was most manifest during the late debates on the Admiralty Committee and Sir Baldwin Walker. Indeed, there was some very sharp sparring between the belligerents, and angry feelings were excited which all the powers of the leader's suave and mollifying eloquence could not allay. Whence this feud arose I cannot say; but it is a thing of yesterday. I rather fancy that the spark was kindled as far back as 1858, when the Conservatives came into power. Perhaps it first arose from disappointment. Of course, after so long an absence from office, there were many more claimants than places, "more pigs than teats," as the old caricature had it; and hence I imagine the present awkward state of affairs. One thing we do know, and that is that Admiral Walcott's discontent dates from that period, for he has told us so. Ever since 1828 he has been waiting for a ship, but could not get one; and when his friends came into power he confidently expected to have "an opportunity to distinguish himself," but, alas! he was disappointed, for he got no ship, and not even the K.C.B. which he asked for. This was too bad, and no wonder that this faithful old Conservative almost shed tears when he gave vent to his feelings in the House. The episode of Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker was very amusing. This gentleman had been Surveyor of the Navy for twenty years, but has lately resigned for the post of Commander of the Naval Forces at the Cape of Good Hope. Well, when the Admiralty Committee was appointed, the first thought of Sir John Pakington was that the Admiral ought to be retained in England, to be examined; but lo! he was gone! had set sail from the Yarmouth Roads two nights ago, and was off as fast as wind and steam could carry him to his station. Sir John, however, was not to be baffled thus, and he so badgered the Government that they were obliged to promise that the Narcissus should be, if possible, "cut off." This was at midnight, and everybody expected that Lord Clarence Paget would promptly telegraph that instant from the House to Plymouth ordering a fast steamer to start immediately. But Government are famous at the art of "How not to do it." The telegraph was not sent till twelve on the following morning, and then the slowest ship was started. Meanwhile, of course, the authorities at Plymouth had read the debates, knew how the cat jumped; and—given, an Admiral in a splendid frigate who did not want to be caught, and a Captain in a slow ship who did not want to catch the Admiral—it is not very surprising that he was not caught. The wits say that the Narcissus, the Admiral's ship, is to be rechristened, and henceforth to be called "The Hookey Walker."

The treat enjoyed on the 25th of last month by the members of the Royal Geographical Society in listening to M. Du Chaillu's experiences of "Travels in the Gorilla Regions of Western Equatorial Africa" was so great and the room was so crowded that M. Du Chaillu has consented to repeat his lecture at the Royal Society on Monday next. Every one who can possibly command a ticket should make a point of being present. M. Du Chaillu is not, as has been stated, an American, but, we believe, a Frenchman long resident in America. People accustomed to regard the thews and sinews of Mr. Gordon Cumming as the true type of traveller physique will be surprised at the youthful appearance and small stature of M. Du Chaillu. His style is easy and conversational, his descriptions lucid, and his manner singularly modest and prepossessing; indeed, he seems to have a thorough horror of being looked upon as a narrator of "travellers' tales." Looking at and listening to him, we can scarcely fancy his having killed twenty-one gorillas, "the lord and master of the forest before whom every beast fled," but he has brought the skeletons home as trophies. By M. Du Chaillu's account the resemblance of the gorilla to man is unpleasantly striking; it stands six feet high, and is always upright in combat; its method of attack is with its fists; it has short toes like the human race, not the prehensile feet of the ape, and it but rarely climbs trees, sleeping at the root as a guard whilst its female is nestled in the branches. M. Du Chaillu's narration of his stay among two or three cannibal nations is also most interesting.

The "unabridged copy-right edition of the Yelverton marriage case, illustrated with portraits, views of localities, leading events, and important situations," has been sent to us by some indiscreet friend and proves to be one of the most extraordinary works which ever issued from the press. As every event of his former life is said to rise rapidly before the eyes of a drowning man, so does the contemplation of these pictures bring before us a confused notion of almost every cheap illustrated book and periodical published within the last ten years. What singular prescience must have been Mr. Julian Portch's when, a year or two since, he drew the two blocks now figuring as "Portrait of Teresa Longworth," and "The Hon. W. Charles Yelverton Declares his Affection," as illustrations to stories in the *Welcome Guest*! Evangeline bending over the coach of the dying Gabriel appears as "Miss Longworth Visits the Wounded." A cut from poor Mr. Albert Smith's "Flirt"—Charles Lincoln, of the Blues, speaking to the *belle* of the ball—is wedged into the middle of a page of cross-questioning, as "Attentions that Attract Notice." General Straubenzee must have been astonished at a good deal that has been made public relative to his connection with this painful affair; but, surely, nothing will startle him so much as the representation of "Evening Party at the General's," where, in a Crimean hut, there are three old dowagers in turbans, one lovely lady playing a grand piano, many miscellaneous foreigners, and the portrait of an ancestor on the walls. The portrait of Captain Yelverton is admirable; but our faith in its likeness is a little shaken by reading in the same page that *Major* Yelverton has large whiskers and moustache, whereas the portrait possesses the mildest hirsute adornments. The portrait of Mrs. Yelverton's father is equally worthy of praise; he is an old acquaintance; when we last saw him he was, we think, either solicitor to Mr. Palmer, of Rugeley, or father-in-law of Mr. Cook. What connection the late Mr. Maddox of the Princess', or Mr. Balfe the composer, had with the Yelverton case we have not yet clearly made out; but they must have had something to do with it, else why should we find their portraits at page 105 labelled "Departure from Boulogne"? Mr. Augustus

... will be astonished to see how his playful fancy led him Major Yelverton as the hero of his last story, "The ... in Bloomsbury," a cut from which gives us a perfect ... But the noblest piece of ... The Verdict excites consternation at Lord ... where an old gentleman dressed in the costume of ... is deliberated at the recital of a paper read to ... by a young man studiously appalled.

... editions of a thousand each have appeared of "The Essays ... and the demand is still incessant. For strong writing ... the palm seems by common consent to be given to ... Ronald Williams's article. No publication nowadays is ... without a motto. Why did not the essayists and reviewers ... choose this from "In Memoriam"?

Perfected in faith, but pure in deeds,
That he built this temple out,
That he more faith in honest doubt,
Believe me, than in half the creeds.

Nothing could be more appropriate.
By the death of Sir Archibald Maclean, which occurred last week, ... has lost one of its heroes. The gallant old General was ... known in London society, and everywhere esteemed for his ... and hospitality. In his youth he had been a mighty ... of valour, and there is a story yet current how he conducted ... of Matagorda, an outwork of Cadiz, for fifty-five days, ... Marshal Sault and a beleaguering army. At length he ... obtaining leave to march out with all the honours of ... war; and, when the gates were thrown open, Captain Maclean, ... by three men, came out through them—all the others had ... a kilie, and their dead bodies had been propped up, with ... in their stiffened arms, to deceive the enemy. *Sic non va-*

It is to be hoped that the expression of feeling which on several ... has made itself audible will prevent the proposed volunteer ... to Brighton on Easter Monday. A fulminating article ... the expedition has appeared in the *Times*; but the best ... for opposition to the project appear in the regimental order ... Lord Bury, commanding the Civil Service Corps. His Lord- ... thinks it inconsistent with the purely defensive character of ... move ment to make demonstrations on the coast, and points ... successful pen to the railway company. If in London, ... and South Coast Company take 15,000 men to Brighton ... back without accident or omission it will deserve all praise; but ... the plan fail the volunteers will suffer. The volunteers will ... have none of the credit in case of success, and must bear all the ... in case of failure. Lord Bury declares that all high ... authorities who wish well to the volunteers are opposed to ... in light, and he thinks it highly undesirable on account of the ... a matter serious in itself.

A meeting to advocate the repeal of the paper duty was held at ... the Wellington Club on Wednesday night, at which Mr. G. A. Sala ... his first appearance in London as a public speaker. He was ... received by the meeting, and acquitted himself with ... effect.

"Opinions of the Gouty Philosopher" which attracted such ... in the columns of the *London Review* from the quaint ... cynical philosophy which they contained are about to be ... in a volume. Rumour assigns the authorship to Dr. ... Mackay.

Mr. Bury, having been suffering from a very severe bronchial ... has left England for Italy.

The private view of the French Exhibition takes place to-day ... Sunday.

Mr. Techter makes his first appearance as Hamlet this evening, ... this may be looked on as quite a theatrical event, and has been ... with great eagerness. Mr. Pichs goes to the ... on Whit Monday.

The last and about the Durham nepotism runs thus—that the ... bishop did not act without precedent, for *Chances always comes before*

INVESTITURE OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA WITH THE ORDER OF THE GARTER.

The following is the text of the address which Lord Breadalbane ... to the King of Prussia on presenting his Majesty with the ... of the Order of the Garter:—

... the illustrious monarch of the Queen for the person of your ...

The King replied:—

... the illustrious monarch of the Queen for the person of your ...

... the illustrious monarch of the Queen for the person of your ...

... the illustrious monarch of the Queen for the person of your ...

... the illustrious monarch of the Queen for the person of your ...

... the illustrious monarch of the Queen for the person of your ...

... the illustrious monarch of the Queen for the person of your ...

... the illustrious monarch of the Queen for the person of your ...

... the illustrious monarch of the Queen for the person of your ...

VOLUNTEER REVIEW.

It has now been decided that the volunteers' sham fight to take place on the 1st of April (Easter Monday), shall be held in the ... of the ... of ...

The *Times* has an article on this proposal. The volunteers, it argues, would be quite unfit to go through the incidental hardships:—

On a soaking April day they would suffer much discomfort if even they were ... of the ... of ...

... of the ... of ...

... of the ... of ...

To this Lord Rinehart replies to the editor, "You will forgive my saying that as regards the numbers you suggest, the data upon which you reason are erroneous, and on the important elements of ... commissariat, and organisation you necessarily are uninformed as to the arrangements which are made. I am in hopes the result will prove that they are such as to show the greater part of your apprehensions to be ill-founded."

The Secretary of State for War has sanctioned an application addressed to him, through the Lord Lieutenant of Warwickshire, to hold a review of volunteers of the midland and adjacent counties, at Warwick, on Monday, the 22nd of July, and it is hoped to assemble from 10,000 to 15,000 men on the occasion.

CARDINAL ANTONELLI ON THE PAPAL QUESTION.

We find in the *North* a French version of Cardinal Antonelli's letter to the Papal Chamberlain at Paris on the subject of M. ... The Cardinal says that he turns his attention to the pamphlet on account of its official character, and because it misrepresents facts. He objects to the vagueness of the accusation, that it is the Pope who, by refusing to grant reforms, has brought about the recent convulsions in Italy. To what time does this accusation apply? It must either refer to the earlier years of the Pope's reign, up to his exile to Gaeta, to the ten years which have elapsed since his return to Rome, or to the two years during which the convulsions have taken place. It would be absurd says the Cardinal, to suppose the accusation refers to the first period. During the second period he maintains the reforms were all carried out, except two, which the hostile attitude of Piedmont obliged the Pope to defer. Referring then to the third period, he asks what attitude the Pope could have assumed, and arrives at the conclusion that the only course open to him was to accept and realize, as far as possible, any combination that might be offered to him which would assure the national independence without infringing rights or violating the principles of the Church. The scheme for a confederation was never rejected by the Pope.

With reference to the proposal for ceding the Romagna with a title of Vicar, the Cardinal warmly defends the Pope's refusal. He cannot understand how the author of the pamphlet can reconcile this plan with the role of protector of the temporal power of the Pontiff which he assigns to the Emperor. Even if this could be done the plan could not be reconciled to the existence of the Holy Father, "because the principle under which such a cession would be made would, in its nature, be capable of extension to the whole of the Pontifical States; it would really involve the total abolition of those States. It would be irreconcilable with the conscience of the Pontiff, because he is bound by solemn oaths to transmit these States to his successors in their integrity, because it would be to abandon a ... of the ... of ...

The Cardinal next examines the proposition for an army furnished by the Catholic Powers for the maintenance of order in the Papal dominions. Reasons against this have already been given, he says, and it is not necessary to repeat them. After summing up thus much of his despatch he complains that, while the Pope is reproached for not following the advice of France, Piedmont disregards it with impunity.

The explanation, nevertheless, is very simple, and is to be found on the ... of the pamphlet, where the writer says that the Emperor cannot ... to the ... of ...

The despatch then goes on to enumerate various offences of the Piedmontese Government against the Church, in order to show how little qualified it is to exercise supreme power in Italy. In conclusion, the writer acknowledges that there exists a strong feeling in France in favour of the Pope. The cause must be sought in the just apprehension of Cith de France, that the highest jewel of her crown would be snatched from her in the destruction of the Papal States. Charles-Magne became great for having delivered and augmented the Papal dominions threatened by a ...

... of the ... of ...

... of the ... of ...

... of the ... of ...

... of the ... of ...

MR. W. S. WOODIN.

To offer, in the ordinary sense, a portrait of Mr. W. S. Woodin would be as unsatisfactory as to give a sketch of the moon in one of her "fifty soft changes"—there might be fifty-nine disappointments. Careful study and ten years' practice have given this curious artist the faculty of changing expression—may, features—of face, voice, and dress with a rapidity that might baffle photography itself. The sun-beams could not launch themselves after him fast enough. Many "entertainers" possess and exercise this changing faculty, but no one has ever developed it to so great an extent as Mr. Woodin. He is less careful of elaboration than of variety of character; although, indeed, every little touch is always in strict keeping with the role assumed, and is usually the salient particle itself. Thus, in a couple of hours, fifty different faces and figures are given with perfect ease and order and apparently without fatigue; for the actor looks as fresh and vigorous at the close of his performance as he did at the commencement. The characters come treading one upon another's heels fast and furious as knocks at the door on Boxing Day, or stars entering an appearance at evening, or daisies springing up to greet the morning sun. Mr. Woodin, in fact, is more like an assembly than like one man, and reminds us of the very fat lady, of whom Sydney Smith said, "You might read the Riot Act to her, or disperse her." He might form a meeting, or oppose an army, or occupy a whole continent, and he might man three or four ships' guns, of thirteen men each, alone, unaided. If in his childhood he "liaped in numbers" he must surely have deceived his puzzled parents into enlarging the nursery, with a view to holding a juvenile concert. But such speculations are idle. The subject himself is more curious than any curious thing that can be said about him. The present entertainment at the Polygraphic Hall, No. 11, William-street, Strand, is the third given by Mr. Woodin. The first was "The Carpet Bag," which may be remembered, for one thing, by the eccentric, vehicular advertisement which was accustomed to annoy Hansa cabhorses, Sir Peter Laurie, droves of cattle, &c. Then came "The Office of Oddities," a decided improvement upon its predecessor, but, of course, giving the same description of life and character, with some variation only in the framework; and lastly comes "The Cabinet of Curiosities," which may claim for itself the merit of being the best-arranged pleasantry of its class. The difficulty of constructing machinery for introducing so great a variety of odd human beings will be apparent to every person the very instant that he attempts the task. For a few characters Mr. Howard Paul's "Evening Party" is sufficient; and "The Unfinished Opera" is a capital plan for allowing Mrs. Gorman Reed to amuse the unfortunate composer some eight or ten times. But Mr. Woodin's scheme required a broader basis. Therefore he has cleverly conceived the idea of "The Four Seasons," old and worn out as people may deem it, and invested it with a personal novelty that gives the greatest satisfaction. "The Four Seasons" are classified into groups of appropriate figures:—Spring and its Ramblers, Summer and its Excursionists, Autumn and its Tourists, Winter and its Entertainers. Here is a platform for mirth and humour, and nothing else is the reader to expect from the active gentleman who comes forward to amuse him. It was well enough for James Thomson, of Jedburgh, to people his celebrated "Seasons" with airy fairy creations, with delicate Musidoros, standing like "the statues that enchant the world," or with "lovely young Lavinias" deserted by their once fond friends. But it may reasonably be doubted if Mr. W. S. Woodin would look well as a statue—even as the Venus di Medici—and it is tolerably certain that he never will be without friends. So Musidoros boys before the presence of a Mr. Gaddles and Lavinias vanishes as Mr. Tom Galopier appears. Triddeles is an old grumbler, who says there is nothing new under the sun, whilst young Galopier insists that there is plenty of everything, that, without suffering any sea change, is at once new and strange. Mr. Woodin proves this by taking a glance at what is going on in spring. A fashionable marriage at once suggests itself; but, leaving the fashionables alone, Mr. Woodin illustrates the wedding by presenting a most imposing beadle, a thorough young blackguard of a jacketed charity-boy, and Mrs. Bobbles, the pew-opener, who breaks off in her pious benediction to say "That it's only habes-a-crown!" Mr. Galopier's song, "Social Varieties," an excellent potter, given with amazing volubility, has prepared us for meeting a crowd; and, with a few words of introduction, we are upon Epsom Downs, a little before the race, and just as the loose dog has got all the course to himself, save that the majesty of the law, vindicated in full-length livery, is at his heels. Here come all the well known people, all so well known that we are going to see them all again next May—the "Kiet" Cardseller, the Cornut-seller, the Gipsy, the Card-sharper, the Three Throws a Penny, &c. &c., the gent man in the open brouche, and the rough-and-ready individual of the open cart. Then there is a Public Dinner, in which the chairman M.P., the toastmaster, and the secretary take their places with astonishing rapidity; the secretary's speech is a great triumph, and quite as good as the ... of such affairs to be had at the London Tavern. ... succeeds—a patient angler, a stereotyped ostler, and a general's lullaby of the "Red Lion." "Summer and its Excursionists" shows a day at the seaside; whilst more ambitious autumn is content with nothing less than real tourists, round and about the United Kingdom and the Continent. There is a splendid Cornish mummer, taken from the life, who sings a characteristic song; such a Scotchman as nobody would like to meet too often; and an Irish card-driver, the perfection of humour and good humour. Switzerland gives us a very ugly young lady, with a very national and discordant air; and then follows Lady Frances Foresight, who sings a wonderful song prophesying what will take place a hundred years hence, and all of which happens to be precisely what is happening just now. The principal part of the winter illustrations is the interior of a City dining-room, where, in a double box, Mr. Woodin seems actually to perform two customers—a mild gentleman and an irascible gentleman quarrelling, and interrupted by the impertinence of a vulgar waiter, at the same time. The performance concludes with very clever imitations of the Sumptuous song in "Robin Hood," M. Levassor, and Old Bob Ridley, from Buckle's "Sermoners."

The entertainment is really the most curious in all London. Very animated and very varied, the spectator is in a state of constant surprise and delight. It is of course impossible and unnecessary to describe "The Cabinet of Curiosities" minutely; but our readers may see for themselves, in a dozen and a half of portraits, some of the astonishing "varieties in English life" so successfully caught by Mr. W. S. Woodin. The St. George's (Hanover-square) party will be re-performed at a glance, together with the frequenters of Epsom Downs and the autumnal nomadic tribes. The amazing versatility of Mr. Woodin is ... at a glance.

ENGLAND AND SYRIA.—In a letter from Malta we read:—"There is a rumour here that Lord Dufferin, the English Commissioner in Syria, has ... four or five ... of battle ... English merchant-vessels are taking in stores from this arsenal, it is reported, also for Syria, and ... of French ... 312 in all, for Syria, arrived here on the 25th ... from a ... of Government ... transport ...

OF WESTMINSTER.—The Chief Commissioner has ... to consider the best means ... The following ... William Tite, ... and Edward Barry; ... Professor Tennant, ... Dr. Tuckwell, St. ... This is the adoption of the suggestion of the Institution of British Architects at the termination of their discussion on this subject.



MIL. W. S. WOODIN'S EXTRAORDINARY TRANSFORMATIONS ILLUSTRATING HIS "GREAT SPRING SONG."—(FROM ILLUSTRATIONS BY G. H. G. (2, NEW BOND-STREET.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

SINCE the 30th of April, 1789, when George Washington became the President of that great nation whose unity and independence he had devoted himself to establish, there has been no period which demanded higher qualifications in him who should be chosen to govern the Republic than that at which we have now arrived.

Energy, courage, and caution are alike required to meet the events which threaten to lead to that disunion which was foreseen by Jefferson more than half a century ago; and the complications likely to ensue from the secession of the Southern States will be all the more difficult in consequence of the widely different characteristics exhibited by the people of North and South America, and their mutual dependence upon each other in the interests of commerce. However it may be viewed, the disruption of the Union must be a national calamity; and, while the wellbeing of the American nation will render it necessary to preserve the adverse States from any other conflict than that of opinion, such is the temper of the South that an appeal to arms may at any moment become inevitable. While the various propositions brought before the Peace Congress have, up to the present time, achieved no other result than the important one of allaying immediate fears of an attack, the Southern Confederacy have already elected for their President Mr. Jefferson Davis, who commenced his inauguration speech by saying—"I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with a humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, and which, with the blessing of Providence, we intend to maintain." With such a revolution preparing for the great American Republic it is well that the President elected to guide the State should possess not only the qualifications necessary for a difficult and arduous con-



ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

That he himself has arisen from amongst the working ranks of his countrymen is perhaps not saying much where every man of honesty and ability may hope to attain by the simple gradation of merit the highest offices of the State; but yet this has been so peculiarly the case with Mr. Lincoln that it affords a striking evidence of the untiring energy and intelligence of the man himself, and the record of his career will be amongst the most interesting biographies in the present history of the world.

Abraham Lincoln, or "honest old Abe" as his, perhaps too familiar but certainly admiring, countrymen are fond of calling him, was born, in 1809, in Larne County, Kentucky, where his father's family had settled, having left Virginia some thirty years before, and commenced frontier life. His grandfather was killed in a sudden attack made upon the settlers by the Indians, and his father, who was the youngest of the family, was early initiated into the hardships of border enterprise. When Abraham was only seven years old, however, his father was compelled to seek another home, for the wealthy slave-owners had left little chance for a man who, besides possessing no negroes, only held his land on an uncertain tenure, and the family ultimately settled in Spencer County, Indiana, where the boy who had received little education beyond a year's schooling from local teachers, began life in earnest when most other children are at play. In 1818 his mother died, though, happily for him, her place was supplied by the affection of a warmhearted stepmother. From this time till he reached man's estate Abraham continued in Spencer County, with constant hard work before him, and grew to that size and strength which is no mean advantage in a country where physical prowess is held in high estimation. At nineteen he was six feet four inches in height and of a powerful frame, which was insured to fatigue and hardy exercise, in proof of which it is said that he and the son of the owner of the "flat-boat" worked their way down the river, without companions, as far as New Orleans and past the Ohio shore, into the stream of the Mississippi. In 1830 his father once more migrated to Illinois, and thence to Coles County, where he died in the following year. While they were staying at Macon, before going on to Coles County, a man who was about to start a flat-boat expedition engaged Abraham with his former companion and his half-brother amongst the hands; but it so fell out that when the time arrived no boat had made its appearance, so Lincoln and his comrades

test but the fullest confidence of the people who rely on his patriotism and integrity, and these are the very conditions which Mr. Abraham Lincoln is eminently able to fulfil.

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FASHIONS FOR MARCH.

contrived to build one for themselves, and made a successful journey to New Orleans and back. This ultimately led to Mr. Offutt, of New Salem, engaging Abraham as a clerk at a salary of fifteen dollars a month, and to the young boatman having to make his way amongst the "regulators" of New Salem, by wrestling, running, and offering to fight against their best man, a piece of spirit which induced them to elect him their captain on the breaking out of the Black Hawk War.

It was after this, and when he was only twenty-three years of age, that Mr. Lincoln became a candidate for a representative in the State; and, though he was unsuccessful, the number of his votes is an evidence of his popularity, while two years afterwards he was elected by a majority of about two hundred, although he possessed what in Illinois were considered Conservative principles. When we learn that during this time the future President was earning his living as a surveyor, and studying law in the intervals of labour, we may imagine the indomitable perseverance of the man. In 1836 his assiduity was rewarded by a licence to practise, and in the following year his business began to increase so that he took up his residence at Springfield, the county seat of Sangamon, and his present residence. After having been elected four times to represent Sangamon, he declined to stand again as a candidate, as his professional duties required all his attention, and in 1842 he married the daughter of Mr. R. S. Todd of Lexington, Kentucky.

The personal appearance of Mr. Lincoln is thus described in a biography recently published:—"He stands six feet four, it is said, in his stockings. His head is well set upon his shoulders, and would be a pleasing study for a physiologist. His black hair, thin and wiry, is sprinkled here and there with grey. His forehead is good, his eyes dark grey, and when lighted up with emotion, small as they are, flash forth the fire that lives in his soul. His nose is long and slightly aquiline, and his nostrils are cut on that peculiar model which Napoleon praised in his favourite generals. His complexion is that of an Octoroon; his face is cut into innumerable angles, and in each there seems to lurk the genius of humour. His frame is giant, his arms long, and his lower limbs proportioned to his gigantic height. As a speaker he exhibits readiness, preciseness, and fluency of ideas rather than of language, for his enunciation is for the most part slow and emphatic, and he impresses his hearers with seriousness or convulses them with merriment, according to the requirements of the occasion.

In 1844 Mr. Lincoln again entered the political arena to canvass the State for Mr. Clay, who, it will be remembered, was unsuccessful. Mr. Polk being returned. In 1846 he took his seat as the Whig representative of Illinois by an unprecedented majority of fifteen hundred and eleven votes given him by the Springfield district. It was then that he took so prominent a part in the discussions on the Mexican War and against the extension of slavery, and on the termination of the Congress in 1849, when the Whig party was dissolved, he joined the anti-Nebraskians, afterwards known as Republicans, a body who were opposed to any repeal of the Missouri Compromise, by which slavery was limited to the country south of 36 deg. 30 min., an area which Mr. Lincoln endeavoured still further to contract by advocating the placing the limitation still further south. For three years Mr. Lincoln took no part in public affairs, till he appeared as the advocate of General Scott, in 1852. In 1854, however, he was called upon to oppose the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which it is believed was intended to promote the extension of slavery, and a definite Republican party, of which he was one of the leaders, was formed in Illinois.

After years of public service, then, and with a truly national reputation, which is indicated by the confidence of the people and even by the familiar nicknames they bestow upon him, Abraham Lincoln has been elected President. Out of the seven names presented at Chicago on the 18th of May it was evident that only Mr. Seward, of New York, would be able to contest with him; and it was not long left uncertain which of them would be the successful candidate. It should be the fervent hope of every representative of the Anglo-Saxon race that he may be enabled to guide the affairs now perplexing the American States to a peaceful end, at the same time, too worthy issue.

THE FASHIONS.

THOUGH winter is passing away, yet neither weather nor fashion affords any very decided indication of the advent of spring. In Paris, as in London, warm cloaks and silk dresses of substantial texture and dark hues still prevail in out-door costume. In walking dress black silk is very generally adopted. In the carriage dresses of a more gay kind are, however, frequently seen. Our illustration (Fig. 4) represents one of the newest and most approved Parisian carriage costumes.

The skirts of dresses suitable for morning and out-door wear are trimmed in a variety of ways. Narrow flounces, or frills, ascending up the front entablature, are very generally seen. Velvet is also a favourite material for trimming silk dresses. It may either be set on in straight rows round the edge and up the front of the skirt, or it may be cut out in a pattern as shown in our illustration (Fig. 3). Velvet buttons are also much employed. High corsages are most frequently made without points at the waist, points being generally confined to evening dresses. But in this respect every contrivance, or every wearer, is at liberty to choose her own law-write style. Sleeves are of various forms: some shaped to the elbow; others plaited in at the armhole, demi-wide at the ends, and without revers. Some have two large puffs above the elbow, and others are in puffs from the shoulder to the wrist.

Ball dresses, of whatever material composed, are now profusely trimmed with ribbon. Independently of the important interests which have recently urged the revival of ribbon trimmings, it must be admitted that nothing is more appropriately elegant for ball costume. Ribbon in itself offers the most charming varieties in respect to colour and pattern, to say nothing of the opportunity it affords for fanciful arrangement in the hands of a tasteful milliner. The most admired ball dresses of the present season owe their chief attractions to the exquisite ribbon trimmings with which they are ornamented.

The shape of bonnets is now fixed for the coming season. The front must be sufficiently deep and wide to admit the indispensable bandeau across the forehead. This bandeau may be composed of flowers or ribbon, or of both in tasteful combination.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1 Dress of white silk. The lower part of the skirt has a trimming composed of a ruche of mauve-coloured silk cut at the edges. It is set on in the design called by the Parisian milliners the *Grecque*. Below the ruche there is a bouillon of white tulle. Rows of mauve-coloured ribbon descending from the waist are finished by Pompadour bows fixed in the spaces formed by the trimming. The corsage is pointed in front, and is ornamented with a trimming corresponding with that on the skirt, but of diminished proportions. The drapery of tulle is finished by a row of blonde. In front there is a bow of mauve-coloured ribbon. The short sleeves are trimmed with ruches, blonde, and bows of ribbon. Headdress, a bouquet of violets in front of the head, and lace lappets at the back.

Fig. 2. The dress is composed of mauve-coloured satin, and at the bottom of the skirt there is a trimming about a quarter of a yard deep, formed of bouillon of mauve-coloured tulle, set on obliquely. Over the dress there is tulle of mauve-coloured tulle, edged with a flounce of broad white lace, headed by a bouillon. The tulle is gathered up a little on one side by a bouquet of flowers. The corsage and sleeves are trimmed with white lace and bouillon of mauve-coloured tulle. The headdress consists of a wreath of red corn flowers and white daisies, mounted in the diadem style.

Fig. 3. Robe of grey moire, with a trimming of brown velvet cut out in a Gothic pattern. The corsage is tight to the figure, and is ornamented on the upper part with velvet in the same Gothic

design as that on the skirt. The sleeves are in fulness at the armhole, and moderately wide at the lower part, where they have a Gothic ornament of brown velvet. Small cap of white lace, with lappets at the back, and in front a large bouquet of jasmine made of blue velvet.

Fig. 4. *Carriage Costume*.—High dress of fuchsia-coloured silk, trimmed with a quilting of the same, which, after passing round the edge of the skirt at the back part, is carried up the seams of the front breadths, the rows narrowing as they ascend to the waist. The corsage is plain, and the sleeves are rounded at the ends and edged with a quilting of silk. The bonnet is of white tulle, with the edge of the front and the bayonet of fuchsia-coloured velvet. On one side a plume of white ostrich feathers. The under trimming is formed of black lace modelled with clusters of gold berries. Ruches of white tulle at each side of the face.

OPERA, CONCERTS, AND NEW MUSIC.

THE season at the Royal English Opera terminates this evening, but three extra performances are announced for the ensuing week, of which one will be for the benefit of Miss Louisa Pyne and one for that of Mr. W. Harrison. Mendelssohn's "Son and Stranger" was produced last Monday, and with that and with the charming "Domino Noir" the campaign of 1860-1 will have been brought to a triumphant conclusion. The Royal Italian Opera is to open on the 2nd of April with the "Prophete"—the part of Fides by Mme. Cillag that of the tailor by Tamberlik.

According to a late number of the *Musical World* the report which has gone abroad that Mlle. Titiens and Sig. Giuglini were engaged for the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-garden, in the ensuing season (a report, by-the-way, which never reached us, and which we fancy must have been confined to a select few), has been contradicted by Mr. E. T. Smith, the lessee of Her Majesty's. Mr. Smith adds that "Mlle. Titiens and Sig. Giuglini are engaged by him, and also the following phalanx of talent:—Messdames Borghi-Mamo, Albini, Lotti, Gassier, and Grisi; Signori Mario, Mongini, Belart, Gassier, Everardi, Campi, and Viletti."

The first of the tenth series of the New Philharmonic Concerts (conducted by Dr. Wyld) took place last Monday. On Tuesday the opening concert for the present season of the Vocal Association was given. We were not present, but we learn from a contemporary that the programme was remarkably good, which, from our recollection of these concerts, we can easily believe, and that the execution of the choral pieces showed that "the singers, if anything, had made progress." We are glad to find that, at least, they do not sing worse than they did last season, but it appears doubtful whether they sang any better. Among the most interesting pieces were two chorals by Luther, harmonised by Sebastian Bach, the great Protestant German composer, who, as a good authority well observes, "has done more to idealise and perpetuate the hymn tunes of this country than any predecessor, contemporary, or follower." Among the best of the part-songs were "The Cradle Song," by Mr. Bendish, the director of the choir—"a composition as intrinsically beautiful as it is full of character and originality;" Mendelssohn's "O Winter" (an adaptation of one of his solo songs); Bishop's "Where art thou, beam of Light?" Oberthur's "Breezes of Evening," and Francesco Berger's "Lovely Night." The "most pretentious" example of choral music was Herr Neithardt's motet for double choir, "Misericordias Domini." A Scottish national air by General Reed is said to have produced "a marked effect;" the effect, we fancy, would have been still more marked if the words had been distinctly heard. One of the stanzas of this national song (not yet adopted by the intelligent Scottish nation) is as follows:—

Such our love of liberty, our country and our laws,
That, like our forefathers of old, we stand by freedom's cause;
We'll bravely fight for honour and for home,
And defy our foes with all their arts to alter our laws.

Miss Banks, who has one of the freshest and most beautiful of English voices, sang the charming air from "Undine," "Mark the waves that rippling play," and was encored. Mme. Laura Baxter's solos were the air from Handel's "Rinaldo," and the ballad "By the sad sea waves," from Mr. Bendish's "Brides of Venice" (encored). Miss Arabella Goddard played two pieces in her best style:—in fact three—having been magnanimously called upon to return to the piano after her performance of Mr. Bendish's "Aldon," for which she was situated "Where the bees suck." Last of all we may mention that the London Quintet Union executed very skillfully one of the quintets of Onslow, to whose compositions they seem specially to devote themselves, and which, however ingenious, are about as interesting to the general public as a game of chess would be to persons who do not understand or who do not care for chessplaying.

"LONDON POLITICAL UNION."—The London Political Union held its first public meeting on Monday, the place being the Media Club Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane. Resolutions were passed declaring in favour of manhood suffrage and vote by ballot, and recommending the support of the bills introduced by Messrs. Russell and Locke-King. The latter portion of the resolution was strongly opposed by several persons present, who appeared to represent the old Churchmen, and who demanded to support anything which did not amount to the "whole lot."

THE GUN AND MORTAR BOATS.—Attention has been laid before Parliament purporting to give an account of all the gun and mortar boats built by contract since 1852, though the list given contains only 22, and the 8th Committee on gunboats stated that 286 had been so built between 1851 and 1857. The 172 gunboats here accounted for cost rather more than £1,600,000. According to this paper some of them required repairs to no greater amount than £1, £2, or £3. If so, the difference in quality was remarkable indeed; for upon each of 17 of them, costing about £500 apiece, and launched only in 1856, there has been, or at the time of this list but and a return was to be, above £100 laid out in repairs. Among them was the notorious *Caroline*, repaired, £225; the *Moderator*, £221; the *Phœnix*, £216; and the *Highlander*, £206. If a series of the gunboats are still only described as "ordered to be examined," and if a mortar vessel is almost every one not turned into a lighter yet remains unexamined, so the last of this story is still to come.

THE CHARGING-CROSS RAILWAY.—Vice-Chancellor Page Wood has granted an injunction to restrain the Charging-cross Railway Company from taking proceedings compulsorily to acquire a portion of the premises of St. Thomas's Hospital alone, without taking the whole, the hospital trustees being able and willing to sell the whole. It is agreed that the purchase of the whole will annihilate the undertaking, as the purchase-money of the hospital would be £750,000.

THE BRITISH ARMY.—According to a Parliamentary return, issued this morning the number of effectives of the British establishment, not including officers, on the 1st of February last, was 82,410 at home, and 54,977 in the colonies. Of the Indian establishment, the numbers were 60,000 in India, and 13,429 in the colonies at home. The number of embodied militia was 36,8. The average cost per man of the British establishment in 1859-60 was £59 4s. 5d.

THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA V. LOUIS KOSUTH.—A case is now pending in the Court of Chancery in which the Emperor of Austria has obtained an injunction to restrain Louis Kosuth from publishing certain notices, which he has been advised that he can publish without the sanction of British law. Several gentlemen, including Messrs. White, O'Connell, Stansfeld (M.P.), and Professor F. W. Newman, have resolved (without prejudging the question between the parties) to endeavour to provide a fund for the purpose of having the issue raised fairly tried out.

ENGLAND AND ITALY.—Some further papers relating to the affairs of Italy have been published. They extend from May of last year to the beginning of the present month. One portion of them relates to the presence of some English seamen belonging to the *R. M. V.* at the battle of the Volturno. It appears from the expedition made by Captain Forbes that the only element of truth in the highly coloured story which was circulated at the time was, that three of his seamen, who were taken alive, needed to a request that they would not give any information which, relying on the general, and help to bring them into a condition of slavery. On the 20th ult. Lord J. Russell wrote to the *London Standard* to say that, as that paper had taken the liberty to publish a statement of a general enquiry. To this the Government of Rome replied in a kind and respectful, expressing his "deep regret" at this decision, and entering into a general defence of his deposed Sovereign.

TRADE PROTECTION IN AMERICA.

THE period between the election of the new President and the surrender of office by the old is a sort of interregnum, in which it may be said all legislative and executive activity is paralysed. But though unable to do anything for the cause of the Union, the Senate and the Congress have employed the interregnum to strike a second blow at the commerce, the finance, and the general prosperity of the country infinitely more fatal than any abstraction of territory or diminution of population. They employed the last weeks of what is probably the last Session of the last Congress of the United States of America in undoing all the progress that has been made in the direction of free trade, and in manaculating their country once more to the fetters of a protection amounting to prohibition. We fear that the bill has already received the assent of the President, and that at the present moment the twenty millions of exports which England sent last year to the United States have, as for laws and regulations can effect it, been virtually excluded. If Americans wish to know with what feelings this measure has been regarded in England, they have only to turn to the "Trade Reports," and their curiosity will be gratified. Thus, we read from Birmingham that a hardware and cutlery trade of £3,000,000 is looked upon as worthless. South Staffordshire is in dismay. "The conduct of Congress on the Tariff Bill has much changed the tone of public feeling with reference to the Secessionists, and now here, even those whose sympathies are with the Northern States, attempt to justify the course which the Protectionists in Congress have pursued." In Manchester the proposed increase of duties on cotton goods in the United States is causing great attention. In Newcastle it is considered that it will be impossible to do business with the United States on the terms set out in the Tariff while the business with the Southern States is described as satisfactory. In Sheffield considerable apprehension is felt as to the effect of the new Tariff on the steel trade. In Wolverhampton the anticipation that the Tariff has become law darkens the already gloomy prospects of the iron trade. When it is remembered that all this ill-will and disruption of international ties and sympathies, which were becoming clearer every day, and which America never needed more than now, is to be effected for no better object than that of protracting the sickly existence of an artificial manufacturing system raised and nurtured at the expense of the shipping and trade of the country, and by levying an enormous tribute from all classes not concerned in manufactures, we cannot but wonder at the madness of democracy and its utter inability to apprehend and retain the most obvious principles of economical science. Protection was quite as much a cause of the disruption of the Union as slavery. In that respect it has done its worst; but it is destined, if we mistake not, to be the fruitful mother of other disruptions. What interest have the great agricultural Western States, for instance, in being made tributaries to the ironmasters of Pennsylvania or the cottonspinners of Lowell? They will desire, as the South have desired, a direct trade with England; and the peculiar position of Canada, with its facilities of communication by lake, river, and railway, will show them the readiest means of obtaining a direct trade by a fresh separation, possibly by an amalgamation with our own colonies.

These topics are so obvious that we forbear to insist upon them, but we beg to point out, for the comfort of our own countrymen and the warning of the Government of the United States, that in attempting to exclude at one blow twenty millions of exports from their territory they have undertaken a task quite beyond their power. They may, indeed, destroy their own customs revenue; they may ruin the shipping, and cripple the commerce of the towns on the Atlantic seaboard, but they cannot prevent English manufacturers from permeating the United States from one end to the other. A glance at the map is sufficient to show this. The Southern Confederacy will, of course, desire no better than to make Charleston, Savannah, Mobile, and New Orleans depots of English manufactures to be smuggled across the long and imperceptible frontier which separates them from the United States. Nay, it is quite possible that the great city of New York may prefer to declare itself a free port, and to become the depot of an enormous illicit traffic, rather than see its wharves rotting, its streets deserted, and its harbour empty, because a suicidal policy has driven commerce to the inferior harbours of the South. The intended costs of the Northern States give ample opportunity for smuggling, and what is still more important, the frontier between Canada and the Union is virtually traced by the stream of the St. Lawrence and the centre of the great Lakes Ontario, Erie, and Huron. It is a region which might have been created for the express purpose of punishing the presumptuous folly of seeking to erect the barrier of prohibition between nations which have long enjoyed the mutual benefits of commercial intercourse. The smuggler will redress the errors of the statesman, as he has so often done before.—*Times*.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."—The Archbishop of Canterbury received on Wednesday an address on the subject of "Essays and Reviews," signed by eleven of all parties in the Church, some of them very distinguished. The signatures numbered upwards of six thousand. The address was as follows:—"We, the undersigned, clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland, respectfully request your Grace's attention to certain opinions contained in a volume of 'Essays and Reviews' recently published, the tendency of which, as it appears to us, is to annihilate the authority of the Bible as the inspired word of God, to reject all miracles (not excepting those of our Blessed Lord), as impossible of proof, and repugnant to reason, and, in one instance at least, to undermine faith in God as the Creator. These opinions have been promulgated, without exception, by clergymen of our Church, holding positions of trust, and, as possessing opportunities favourable to an ordinary degree for the diffusion of error. We therefore earnestly entreat your Grace to take counsel with the members of the episcopate, and to devise such measures as may, with God's blessing, be devised to drive away from our Church all such erroneous and strange doctrines. The opinions against which we protest are being so dangerous to the spiritual welfare of our flock, and so inconsistent with the teaching of the Church of England, and are expressed in the accompanying extracts from the 'Essays' to which we refer." (Then follow a number of extracts.) His Grace expressed his gratification in receiving the deputation, and a full concurrence in every opinion embodied in the memorial. With regard to the means to be adopted in this case, his Grace showed the difficulty of setting legally, owing to the technicalities and formalities attending the ecclesiastical courts, which might have the effect of protecting the discussion over two or three years. His chief confidence, said the rev. Prelate, was in the answers which the "Essays" would receive from the members of the clergy themselves, who were well qualified to answer them.

A LADY'S PARLIAMENT IN PARIS.—It is not in the Senate only that the spirit of discussion is evoked. Another and a far different Parliament sits occasionally, and at no very great distance from the ancient palace of Marie de Medicis. The association of ladies who sympathise heart and soul with the cause of government, good or bad, provided it be that of Legitimacy and Divine right, have also had their meeting for the purpose of electing the delegates who are to present a gold casket to the Queen of Naples, in testimony of her conduct during the operations before Gaeta. No shorthand writers were present, but we hear that the debate was very animated, and that this Parliament *our points* surpassed in eloquence, or at least in fluency, the first establishment at the other end of the town. A motion was made, seconded, supported ardently, and carried by a considerable majority, that the four delegates should not include any lady who is the wife of a senator, or, indeed, of any one holding office, honorary or otherwise, under the Imperial Government. The casket is said to be a very handsome one, and will be accompanied by an address to the ex-Queen suited to the occasion.

THE REV. MR. POOLE, of Kingston-upon-Thames, was given by Lord Clarendon, on Wednesday in the court of appeal brought before the Judicial Committee of Privy Council by the Rev. Alfred Poole. The Bishop of London appeared as respondent in this case, in Lordship having received the licence of Mr. Poole as Curate of St. Paul's, Knightsbridge. And not that he moved from his curacy, which was done in consequence of a scandal and other improper proceedings being alleged against him, but that he appeared, in the first instance, to the Archbishop, who, however, ordered the Bishop of the Bishop, and the case was then carried on from the Archbishop's decision. It is now decided that the fact that no right of appeal existed from the decision of the Archbishop, when judgment in the matter must be taken as final. And as Mr. Poole has reached his *ultima ratio* beyond which no power of further litigation lies.

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